"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds northeast to north.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,070. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow, but strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.23¼; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33½c; cotton, middling, 6 5-16c; butter, Western creamery, 17c; iron, No. 1 Foundry, $11.75.

Arrangements are under way for a movement of troops into Cuba for the purpose of establishing a base from which to supply the insurgents with arms and ammunition and to distribute relief to the reconcentrados.

Orders have been issued at Tampa for certain of the troops there to prepare for departure for Cuba, and it was the expectation there yesterday that the troops would sail within twenty-four hours. There are to be immediate movements of troops from Chickamauga Park, Mobile, and New Orleans to Tampa, and it is supposed these troops are to go to Cuba with the troops now at Tampa.

The Asiatic Squadron, under command of Commodore Dewey, is expected to reach the Philippine Islands to-morrow, and naval officers expect to receive the first big war news from that quarter. The Spanish warships are said to be awaiting the arrival of the American fleet a few miles from Manila. The situation in the Philippines is reported as one of anarchy, neither the Spaniards nor the insurgents being capable of establishing a stable Government. A massacre of insurgents by Spaniards occurred recently in Manila.

All of the European Governments except Germany and Austria have announced their neutrality. The neutrality proclamation of the Portuguese Government, similar in terms to that issued at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, will be published to-day in the Official Gazette of Lisbon. The effect of this will be to compel the Spanish fleet to leave the Cape Verde Islands. At last accounts the fleet was expected to leave there to-day, but was short of coal.

The American ship Shenandoah, from San Francisco, reported to have been captured by the Spaniards, arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday with a cargo valued at $250,000.

The Spanish steamer Guido was captured Wednesday morning off Cardenas, Cuba, by the monitor Terror and the gunboat Machias. The vessel and cargo are said to be worth $400,000.

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There was much activity yesterday among the workers who are procuring volunteer recruits, although most of the tents were closed. Lafayette Post reported enrollments numbering 6,337, and the news of the Matanzas fight caused many to offer their services at the headquarters of M. C. Hughes, 19 Bowery.

Page 5.

One hundred and fifty members of the Massachusetts Naval Militia enlisted in the navy yesterday, and were assigned to the auxiliary cruiser Prairie.

Delegate Palma has made public a letter to William O. McDowell of the Cuban-American League, disclaiming all connection with the organization in its advertised efforts to sell Cuban bonds.

Government officials have been watching experiments and tests of a new high explosive conducted by Prof. C. Walter Volney, near Keyport, N. J. It is believed that some very valuable discoveries have been made.

Orders were issued from the War Department yesterday for certain lights in the lower bay to be put out during hostilities. This is believed to be largely for the purpose of preventing small craft from roaming about and being blown up.

Page 7.

Wheat sold 3¼ cents above Wednesday's closing prices in Chicago, but heavy realizing caused a reaction, and the close was relatively weak.

Miss Adelaide A. Close and Dr. William N. Hubbard were married at 4 P. M. yesterday in the West Presbyterian Church, 31 West Forty-second Street, which was filled. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Page 12.

Controller Coler in a statement issued yesterday in regard to the city's financial condition declared that the corporation's debt limit has been exceeded by $50,193,246.40.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that a minor who lost jewelry in a poker game is entitled to recover its value.

The Atlantic Powder Company's works, seven miles from Dover, N. J., were blown up. Six men were killed and four were injured. The accident is ascribed to a careless smoker.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.

[illegible],000 LOAN ON A BUILDING.

Chicago Company Borrows It to Refund the New York Life.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Chicago Title and Trust Company to-day borrowed $300,000 from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, giving as security its big skyscraper in Washington Street. The interest rate is four per cent. payable semi-annually in current funds of the United States.

The loan is made for the purpose of refunding a mortgage of $815,000, given to the New York Life Insurance Company, which bears 4½ per cent. interest.

President Lyman said the transaction clearly indicates that investors will make concessions to place their money on good security in the West as long as the war continues.

METHOD OF MAKING RUBBER.

Chicago Chemists Claim to Produce It from Vulcanized Corn Oil.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Chemists of the [illegible] Sugar Refining Company claim to have discovered a process for vulcanizing oil from corn in such a manner as to produce rubber. They say this will revolutionize the rubber trade and give them control of at least the manufacture of bicycle tires.

The chemists in the employ of the company have been working on this innovation for [illegible] months past. According to reports the chemists have found that the oil of corn, properly treated and revolutionized, is superior to the South American [illegible] and is more resilient and more [illegible]. It is said that the manufacture [illegible] under the new process will be [illegible]

ARMY TO STRIKE AT ONCE

Eight Transports Chartered to Take the Invading Regular Forces to Cuba.

SUPPOSED PLANS OF ATTACK

Landing Likely to be Made on the Northern Coast—Scheme to Surround the Spaniards in Havana and Matanzas.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The army will move at once. There is to be no further delay. The President, the Secretary of War, the General commanding, and all the advisers of the Chief Executive and of the department have agreed, it is said, that the time has arrived to strike the first blow.

The regiments that are to compose the first division that will make the landing have been selected, and the division itself will be formed in the next two or three days.

To-day the War Department chartered eight steamers to transport the troops to Cuba. These vessels have been selected for some time, and the Quartermaster General has kept them in sight every hour, so that they could be made use of the moment they were needed for the movement of the army. They were not chartered until wanted, in order to keep down rumors and wild guesses as to their probable use.

Reason for the Delay.

To have brought them together before this would have created intense excitement that would have done no good and might seriously have interfered with the army's plans of mobilization and operation. Now that the vessels are wanted at once to transport the troops to the island they have been chartered and will be assembled at some points not yet designated, but which will probably be Tampa, Mobile, and Key West. While the army has been mobilizing rapidly and has been forming in considerable bodies at Chickamauga, Tampa, and elsewhere, no decisive step has hitherto been taken looking to an immediate invasion of Cuba.

The preparations were deliberate and suggested long delays; so long, indeed, that the navy began to fret and fume under the prospect of a tedious peaceful blockade, while their ships were serving as targets for the practice of Castilian gunners. This chartering of transports is the last step in the preliminary plans for the invasion. Both troops and ships will be ready at the appointed rendezvous in a few days.

The Eight Vessels Chartered.

The eight vessels chartered this afternoon are the following: The Florida and Olivette of the Plant Steamship Company, the Decatur H. Miller, the Berkshire, and the Allegany of the Merchants and Miners' Steamship Company, the Comal and the Alamo of the New York and Texas Steamship Company, and the Aransas of the Southern Pacific Steamship Company. These ships could transport something like 5,000 or 6,000 men each trip. If necessary to transport more at one time, there are other ships that can be used immediately for that purpose.

The Point of Landing.

The point of landing has not yet been definitely selected. It will probably be on the northern coast, and probably on the west, as that would be nearer our own base of supplies, more readily held against any Spanish attacks from sea or land, and more easily supported by reinforcements. There has been much discussion about a landing at Matanzas, possibly too much to make it feasible to effect a landing at that point.

The Spaniards would at once be able to throw heavy forces against the position the American troops would take, and desperate fighting would be brought on at once against overwhelming numbers. Matanzas is near Havana, is itself the centre of Spanish military activity, and a base of operations and supplies, and behind and on both sides of it there are large numbers of the enemy ready to defend it from attack or to threaten with destruction any small force that might be landed there.

Again the suggestion that the Cubans could soon effect a junction with the United States troops at or near Matanzas is fraught with peril. Gomez is several hundred miles from that city, and between his little army and the American force would lie enormous bodies of Spanish soldiers. It would be idle, and fatal, for Gomez to endeavor to force his way to the northern coast of the Province of Matanzas. The Spaniards do not hold much of Cuba, but this is just exactly the part they hold most strongly.

Where Spaniards Are Thickest.

Their entire forces are concentrated in the two central provinces. Very few are in Santa Clara, and almost none in Puerto Principe and the other provinces of the island. Havana and Matanzas, however, they hold firmly, and Gomez would have his army crushed in short order should he attempt at this time to cut the lines of foes that separate him from the northern coast of the latter province.

To strengthen the Cubans will, therefore, be one of the first steps taken in the actual war on the island. Arms and ammunition will be furnished to the revolutionists under Gomez and Garcia as soon as possible. These will be sent, probably, through the Province of Puerto Principe, in which is situated the Cuban Capital, Cubitas, and in which Gomez and Garcia could readily unite with a small American force.

It is also probable that from the junction point in this province, or possibly in the Province of Santa Clara, the Cubans, completely equipped and with their number largely increased by reason of the supply of arms for men who are now idle because they have nothing to fight with, will begin a forced march on the Spanish lines in Matanzas Province. They will likewise advance on the Province of Havana from the west and from the southern coast, as they could rapidly take possession of the southern littoral with the aid of the vessels of the United States.

Surrounding Blanco.

This series of movements will confine the Spaniards more closely than ever within the restricted territory they have been enabled to hold against the insurgents. The lines of the allies will then be completely around the doomed army of Blanco. The American fleets will command the entire coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the American and Cuban armies will stretch in a continuous line from Bahia Honda on the west to Sagua la Grande or Cardenas on the east, catching the Spaniards in a great loop that will be cast around the provinces of Havana and Matanzas. This will be a sort of trocha that Blanco and his ditch diggers have never before encountered, and which they will find more difficult of passage than the Jucaro-Moron and the Mariel trochas that have been used from time immemorial to check the advance of Cuban revolutionary movements.

It is probable that the first moves in the programme will be made within the next few days, and that before the middle of next week severe fighting will begin in the island, first by the Cubans, to be followed up by Americans and Cubans in the west. It is also probable that the war will be won and over with before a single volunteer regiment gets orders to go to Cuba.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA.

All the Men at Tampa Getting Ready to Embark—Miss Clara Barton Consults Gen. Wade.

TAMPA, Fla., April 28.—Surmise and speculation has been superseded by certainty, and that the troops now encamped at Tampa will leave at once for Cuba is an assured fact. Orders to this effect were [illegible] actively engaged in getting things in readiness for a hasty departure.

The order which was first received was confined to the Fourth Infantry and it was the belief that it was intended for it to go along with the two light batteries now en route from Chickamauga to Tampa. To-night, however, the order to pack up all unnecessary baggage and ship it back to the regiment headquarters and to prepare for immediate departure was received, and as a result the greatest excitement prevails and it is the belief that the entire force here will be en route to Matanzas, Cuba, possibly within twenty-four hours.

After the last order was received the steamship Florida of the Plant Line, which has been lying at the port, got up steam, and the Olivette is now doing likewise. The Fifth Infantry, which is represented here by four companies, and which is detached from the brigade to guard the supplies, will remain behind to perform that duty. The Florida and Olivette can transport three regiments, and other transports, with convoys, are expected to arrive to-night or to-morrow. Many of the correspondents now here will accompany the troops to Cuba, and the developments of the last few hours have hastened their plans. If any countermanding order should arrive or any change be made in the present programme there will be a camp of disappointed soldiers, as all have prepared themselves for the invasion, and nothing short of it will satisfy them.

Gen. Wade and his staff made an official call to-day on Miss Clara Barton, and they had an important conference of half an hour. The exact nature of it is not known, but Miss Barton admitted that her future movements were concerned in it. To-night Miss Barton and those of the society who were with her left on the steamship Mascotte for Key West, where they will go on board the State of Texas. The Red Cross steamer was only chartered for a month, and this was done on the advice of the Secretary of War, so that Miss Barton has every reason to believe that it is the purpose of the Government to effect a landing before the thirty days from the time the ship was chartered have expired.

ORDERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Ninth Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Eight Batteries of Artillery Going to Tampa.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., April 28.—Two companies of the Ninth (colored) Cavalry, which arrived in Chattanooga late this afternoon, were stopped after having started to Chickamauga and switched into the Western and Atlantic yards. Orders have been received to have the troops proceed as rapidly as possible to Tampa, Fla., to which point troops from Mobile have also been ordered.

At 10:30 P. M. it was learned that all of the Ninth Cavalry, the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and the entire eight batteries of artillery now at Chickamauga will leave for the South as soon as they can be loaded on to the cars which are in readiness for them. By to-morrow night it is thought all of the trains will be on their way to Tampa.

Shortly before 10 o'clock a bugler of the Ninth Cavalry sounded the "assembly," and the troopers who had been given permission to leave the cars hurried along the streets to the railroad yards. News of the ordering of the troops south drew a tremendous crowd around the station and railroad yards in spite of the late hour, and the soldiers were cheered again and again as the train pulled out.

Two batteries of light artillery, K and E of the First, 140 men, with eight guns, in command of Capt. Capron, left here to-day for Tampa. The horses of the batteries were not taken, so great was the haste to get the guns to their Southern destination, but will follow as soon as they can be loaded. The train will run to Tampa on passenger train time, and on arrival there, it is said, the men and their guns will be transported at once to Egmont Key, commanding the Harbor of Tampa, where fortifications have recently been erected, which are as yet but poorly supplied with guns.

Major Gen. Brooke to-day received a telegram from the War Department at Washington ordering him at once to put the forces under his command on a war footing, and authorizing him to enlist every eligible man until regiments are filled. Authority has been given to Major Gen. Brooke, which he has conveyed to the various commanding officers, for the enlistment up to this strength of eligible men between the age of eighteen and thirty-five, but all minors must have the consent of parents or guardians.

It is believed that a great many valuable men will be enlisted here for the regular service and especially in the colored regiments. Hundreds of applications for enlistment have already been made to the officers of four colored regiments stationed at Chickamauga, and these regiments, now that authority to enlist has actually been given, will undoubtedly be filled in short order. It will require about 400 men to place an infantry regiment on a war footing, and about 600 men for the cavalry. All applicants who pass the required examinations will be accepted as fast as they present themselves. Requisitions have already been made on the War Department for camp and garrison outfits and ordnance equipment for these troops. Adjutants of regiments and of artillery battalions will be designated as recruiting officers at once.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Gen. H. V. Boynton has just arrived here from Chickamauga, and had a number of informal conferences to-day with the officials of the War Department, with the purpose of making things more comfortable for the soldier boys in camp on the great battlefield. While the Quartermaster's officers on duty in the park are doing all that men can do to take care of the army thrown suddenly on their hands, they are obstructed by certain existing laws and regulations, and one of Gen. Boynton's objects is to smooth these out. Secretary Alger came instantly to the relief of the soldiers several days ago, when it was made apparent that some emergency measures would have to be adopted, and he authorized the Park Commission to proceed without delay to secure such supplies as wood, buckets, &c., as the Quartermasters were not able to procure at short notice.

Gen. Boynton says that there were yesterday 10,000 troops in the park, and that it was the finest body of soldiers he had ever seen together. There were six cavalry regiments that stretched along four miles of the road, besides ten batteries and two brigades. The men are now very comfortable in the camps.

When the troops began to arrive they found that two hundred cords of wood had been cut and stacked for them, the wood having been cut out of the park where it was contemplated to thin the growth. Pools of water for the horses had been formed by damming streams and digging out basins to secure sufficient depth.

Side tracks were laid to enable the rapidly arriving trains to unload without delay where there had been only a single track before. A large supply of barrels and tanks was provided to enable the troops to haul supplies of water for use in their immediate neighborhood. As the troops came provided with thirty days' rations, the question of commissariat will be easily met when it is required to have further supplies. Gen. Boynton's forethought has proved of great assistance to Gen. Brooke, who has expressed his appreciation of it in the strongest terms.

The day the first troops arrived the telegraph companies were ready to receive dispatches in the camp, wires having been taken into the park for the special purpose of serving it. It is intended to send about 15,000 additional troops to Chickamauga. According to the estimate made by Gen. Boynton, 50,000 men can be comfortably camped there, and if occasion arises, 60,000 could be put in camp on the grounds owned by the Government without crowding or unhealthful results.

The sanitation of the camp is looked after scrupulously. In order to protect the troops from dangers incidental to using surface water, several artesian wells are being driven, and when these are completed the water supply will be excellent and abundant. There is no scarcity of water now, but it can be improved in quality.

FEARS FOR THE PANTHER.

The Transport and the Montgomery Exposed to Severe Weather.

NORFOLK, April 28.—No news of the transport Panther and the cruiser Montgomery has been received here. Officials at the navy yard fear disaster if the ships were delayed on the Hatteras coast, but the most experienced navigators united in saying that the vessels should have gotten [illegible]

THE FLEET AT CAPE VERDE.

Spanish Warships Expected to Sail To-day—Report that They Are Short of Coal Denied.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 28—3 P. M.—Although the Spanish squadron is still at anchor here, it is believed the warships will sail to-morrow, as the Paymasters have been settling up accounts to-day.

PLYMOUTH, England, April 28.—A steamer which arrived here to-day from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, reports that the Spanish warships there are unable to get half the amount of coal which they require to fill their bunkers.

LONDON, April 28.—The mystery regarding the movements of the Spanish men-of-war is still unexplained. The Secretaries at the Spanish Embassy, interviewed on the subject, ridicule the statement that the squadron at Cape Verde is delayed by lack of coal, first, because for a long time the Spanish vessels have been particularly well fitted out, not only with coal, but with food and all kinds of warlike material; and, second, because St. Vincent could supply any required quantity of coal.

According to advices via Bayonne the battleship Pelayo was completely fitted and equipped at Carthagena and has gone to Cadiz. Reports that she has been cruising in the company of other vessels probably mean that she has been trying her boilers.

It is believed that the squadron at Cape Verde Islands has really been waiting for the arrival of the Pelayo and the Alfonso XIII. and other men-of-war, but now that Portugal has declared neutrality, the fleet will be compelled to sail without delay, whether reinforced or not.

ACTIVITY AT GIBRALTAR.

Spanish Torpedo Boats Looking for American Vessels.

GIBRALTAR, April 28.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Destructor and the torpedo boats Habana and Barcelona continue reconnoitring in the Straits of Gibraltar and the neighboring waters of the Mediterranean. It is alleged that they are seeking an American yacht, the Fleur de Lis; a warship which it is supposed the United States has purchased from Italy, and also ships carrying sulphur to America. Some of the latter have been warned and changed their course, while it is reported that the Fleur de Lis has put into Lisbon for safety.

The sudden departure of the British cruiser Charybdis yesterday caused the greatest excitement. It was supposed an encounter was imminent, and that she intended to maintain neutrality in these waters. A special land guard was mounted and preparations made to train the guns. The Charybdis fired a single shot to warn possible trespassers.

To-night the Destructor stopped several merchantmen south of Europa Point. An American merchantman is expected to try to take refuge here some time before daybreak.

PORTUGUESE NEWS CENSORSHIP.

Will Not Cut Off Government Reports of Spanish Naval Movements.

LISBON, April 28.—The Official Gazette today announces that the Portuguese Government has, so far as the public is concerned, stopped the dispatch of telegraphic information regarding the movements of warships on the seaboard or in the harbors of Portugal.

It appears upon investigation that the announcement made by the Official Gazette only applies to Continental ports. The Azores and Madeira, and apparently the Cape Verde Islands, are exempt.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—When the Portuguese Minister's attention was called to-day to dispatches announcing that no reports would be allowed to leave Portugal concerning the movements of warships, he said this of course did not apply to official information transmitted by United States officials at Cape Verde and elsewhere to the United States Government, so that the authorities here would not be curtailed in their sources of information as to the movement of the Cape Verde fleet.

ARMING CRUISERS AT CADIZ.

Three Steamers of the Compania Trasatlantica Fitting Out.

CADIZ, April 28.—Three steamers of the Compañia Trasatlantica are being rapidly armed as cruisers. The Buenos Ayres is mounting four 16-centimeter guns, four 12-centimeter guns, and two 9-centimeter guns; the Antonio Lopez is mounting four twelves and two nines, and the Joaquin Pielago two nines and two Maxims. The Ciudad de Cadiz, which will accompany the torpedo squadron, has four 12-centimeter guns, two nines, and two quick-firers.

The forts at Rota, six miles northwest of Cadiz, and at San Cataline are being strengthened, and new guns are being mounted there.

HAVEL SAW SPANISH FLEET.

Warships Sighted Off the Azores Were Steaming Northward.

The North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which was docked at Hoboken yesterday, reported that while off the Azores last Saturday night she passed a Spanish fleet, and was signaled by the flagship as to her nationality. When she replied that she was the German steamship Havel she was allowed to proceed.

Capt. Christoffer said the Spanish fleet was steaming northward at a ten-knot rate.

Equipment for Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The question of arms and other equipments for the volunteers is now receiving the attention of the ordnance officers and the Quartermaster General's department. As soon as information is received as to the exact number of arms needed for the volunteers they will be shipped to their State rendezvous.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There is a general fall in pressure east of the Mississippi. The pressure has also fallen in the Rocky Mountain districts. The coast storm is moving slowly northeastward. A violent gale prevailed throughout Thursday on the coast from Cape Cod to Chesapeake Bay, and will continue on the New England coast to-day. The weather is cloudy in the lake regions, Upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle and North Atlantic States. It is clear on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and clear throughout the Mississippi Valley and westward to the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic States and also in the Rocky Mountain districts. It has fallen in the Southwest. For to-day threatening weather and showers are indicated for the lower lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, and Middle Atlantic States. Rain in Southern New England and on the Maine coast. Fair weather will prevail in the South and West. The temperature will rise in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	44	40	43
6 A. M.	44	38	42
9 A. M.	45	39	42
12 M.	46	39	41
4 P. M.	50	39	42
6 P. M.	51	39	42
9 P. M.	50	39	41
12 P. M.	47	37	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41⅝
Weather Bureau	[illegible]
Corresponding date 1897	47⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years	[illegible]

ARMING THE CUBANS

Substantial Assistance Extended to Insurgents to Equip Them for Hard Fighting.

TRANSPORTS ENGAGED TO CARRY TROOPS.

Indications That Aggressive Measures Are to Be Undertaken Against Blanco Within a Few Days.

Col. Nunez, Accompanied by a United States Officer, to be Landed at Some Cuban Port.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—With little attempt at secrecy the Administration is extending assistance to the Cuban insurgents in such a liberal manner that Gomez and his subordinates speedily will obtain arms and ammunition for many thousands of men in addition to those now under arms, and Col. Nunez, accompanied by a United States officer, is to be transported to Cuba on a ship provided by the United States to carry him to a Cuban port, where he will be landed with a battleship or cruiser to protect him and his associates while effecting a landing.

Chartering to-day of large transports for conveyance of troops to Cuba is evidence that the blockade is to be followed by more aggressive measures that will be attempted within a few days.

Volunteers Not Going to Cuba Now.

The Administration is determined that there shall not be a movement to Cuba of the volunteers recently called for until later in the year, if their services shall then be still necessary. The President has concluded, after consultation with Gen. Schofield and others, that a useless sacrifice of life would be made if new troops were hurried into Cuba at this season, long before they could become accustomed to the hardships of camp life, and at the beginning of the least healthful season in Cuba.

The seasoned troops of the regular service will, it is believed, be able to bear very well such service as is contemplated for them, and it is the common belief among army men that the men sent to undertake the establishment of a base for co-operating with the insurgents will stand the weather better than the Spanish troops, chiefly for the reason that the discipline and commissariat will be infinitely better than anything to be found in the Spanish service. The idea of feeding the reconcentrados has not been lost sight of.

Relief for Reconcentrados.

The steamer loaded with food, and now at Key West, having about 150 tons of provisions on board, is held for an opportunity to throw the relief into Cuba. Secretary of State Day is very much interested in having that relief promptly put into the possession of the Cubans. He has not lost sight of the importance of carrying out the relief proposed to be extended and which it was hoped would be afforded long ago. The establishment of a base in co-operation with the insurgents will enable the allied forces to get this food to the starving natives, although some fighting may be necessary to persuade the Spanish that the United States is determined to carry out the plan resolved upon.

The President is heartily in favor of extending the relief proposed at the very earliest possible moment. There is no doubt that starving reconcentrados are now in a worse condition than ever and that when the Spanish troops begin to suffer the pangs of starvation they will have little consideration for the Cubans brought to starvation by their cruelty.

Political Generals and Colonels.

Unless some public opinion is directed against the tendency to put volunteers into the hands of political Generals and Colonels, the opinion has been expressed that the forces of the United States will be better fitted for a political campaign than for one in which fighting rather than talking qualities are needed. Great pressure is being exerted upon the President and upon Cabinet officers to secure appointments upon political grounds, quite regardless of military training or capacity on the part of applicants for high military honors.

The President will have at his command thousands of men who have offered their services, and many of these volunteers are men of character and experience. Some of those who cannot be included in the category of tried men seem disposed to seize the opportunity for office, as if there was to be a new scramble for place without restraints of the civil service law to regulate appointments. Men with "pulls" but without any knowledge whatever of military affairs, are pushing to the front.

New York Aspirants.

The list of offers of men from New York would fill columns, Adjt. Gen. Corbin says, but the names are so scattered in the files and clerical help is so scarce that the department cannot furnish a list of the applicants.

Out of the prodigious list in the possession of the War Department the President doubtless will make some selections for the positions of Major General and Brigadier General. It is taken for granted that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Joe Wheeler will be selected from the South, and possibly Gen. Gordon, although the health of Gen. Gordon may not be vigorous enough to justify him in again taking the field. There are so many offers of service on the staff of Gen. Lee that he could [illegible] ment out of the number who must be rejected.

The Question of Revenue.

The question of revenue is promising to be met more to the satisfaction of the Administration than at first was thought possible. The Democrats of the House will make some opposition to authorizing an issue of bonds. Possibly the entire Democratic side will vote to strike out the bond authority after it has been shown that the motion will prevail by Republican votes. Many Democrats, including Col. McClellan of New York, will vote for the bill, including the bond provision. The opposition will be ready to vote for revenue to carry on the war, after it has opposed the bonding privilege as a party matter. There has been no agitation of the idea of paying the war expenses by taxes increased to meet the current expenses with the current income.

Attitude of the Senate.

Some of the Republicans of the Senate are extremely confident that they will secure the passage of the bond provision in the Senate. Just how this is to be done is not yet made clear, as the silver men are generally opposed to bonds or are so enlisted in sympathy with the opponents of bonds that they may feel constrained to vote with them against the action of the House.

The strongest motive that can be looked for to help the bond provision through is the predominating one of desire to throw no obstacle in the way of the Government in prosecuting the war to a successful issue.

The opponents of the President, politically, do not believe that there is any political capital to be made out of a course intended to lame the Government in the present emergency. The President has been assured that the opposition in the Senate will in all matters pertaining to the conduct of the war continue to support all necessary legislation.

There may be division as to what is necessary, but no obstinate determination to withhold supplies.

TREASONABLE LETTER SEIZED.

It Was Addressed to Sagasta and Told About the Defenses of Monterey and San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Post Office Department to-day seized a letter mailed at Santa Clara, Cal., and addressed to Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, Minister at Madrid, giving detailed information about the fortifications and defenses of the California coast. The letter was written by a woman, though it is believed to have been dictated by a man versed in military matters.

The discovery of the seditious contents of the missive is the first fruit of the order issued two days ago by the Postmaster General, suspending the forwarding of mail to Spain. The letter was mailed at Santa Clara several days before the issuance of this order, but for lack of sufficient postage or other reason not made clear, it was turned over by the Postmaster to an Inspector, by whom it was forwarded to the department, where it arrived to-day.

The envelope was addressed simply "Sagasta, Madrid," and no return address was given. It was turned over to the dead letter office, where it was opened in order that the name of the sender might be learned, with a view to its return. When the seditious nature of the document was discovered, it was seized. Later it was turned over to the War Department.

The letter was written on ordinary note paper in a feminine hand and had at first glance all the harmlessness of a love epistle. Closer examination revealed the fact that it must have been dictated or inspired by some one well informed on military affairs in general, and who had made a careful and intelligent investigation of the fortifications and defenses of the cities on the California coast and especially San Francisco. It detailed apparently, with painstaking accuracy the submarine mines and torpedo arrangements of San Francisco Harbor, told where the batteries and forts were located, mentioned the distances between points and gave other information as produced the belief that the letter was the result of the personal observations of a Spanish spy and not the mere untutored advice of a woman sympathizer with Spain. The writer advised against an effort to capture San Francisco, by a naval attack on account of the mine torpedo protection of the harbor, but suggested the capture of Monterey and a march by land on San Francisco as the better plan. The defenseless condition of other harbors on the coast was described, and the weak points of such defenses as there are are pointed out.

The letter was full of facts from beginning to end, and contained many points which might prove of value to the Spanish in the improbable event of their ever trying to capture the Golden Gate. The signature was the name of a woman, but the writer stated that while it was not her real name, an answer sent to the address given would reach her. In this effort to give an address which would not reveal the identity of the writer, the letter bore a strong resemblance to the circular of a "green goods" dealer.

The War Department will take prompt steps to apprehend the author of the treasonable communication if possible. The Post Office Department will not be surprised if a number of documents like this come into its hands in the next few days under the order requiring all mail for Spanish points to be returned to the senders, which requires the opening of all letters which bear no return address on the envelope.

SPIES WOULD BLOW UP TROOPS.

Dr. Long of Georgia Informs Gov. Atkinson of Their Designs on Trains.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—Gov. Atkinson to-day received a letter from Dr. James L. Long of Good Hope, Ga., saying that Spanish spies were planning to wreck bridges and blow up trains bearing troops to Key West.

Dr. Long is a prominent physician of Good Hope, in Walton County, and is known to the Governor. The letter reads:

Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir: I write to inform you that two Spanish spies passed through this vicinity yesterday going South. Their intentions are to blow up the bridges and trains loaded with United States soldiers when en route to Key West and other places South.

I hope you will not let this go unnoticed, as they blew up our battleship. Please inform the department officials. It also has been ascertained that they intend to employ negroes to work in front.

With success to the cause and freedom for Cuba, I remain,

JAMES L. LONG, M. D.

SUSPECTED SPY AT PORT EADS.

John Walsh Arrested with Undeveloped Films and Maps.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The Government engineer officer at Port Eads has arrested a man believed to be a Spanish spy. He gave his name as John Walsh and his home as New Orleans. Several undeveloped films and maps descriptive of the river and Government works at Port Eads were found on him.

The man has been held, pending the action of the army authorities.

MAY SHELL OTHER [illegible]

Admiral Sampson Will Reduce Spanish Works on Cuban Coast Before Havana Is Reached.

TRYING TO SPARE THE SHIPS

Their Work at Matanzas Stopped the Attempt to Mount Big Guns for Harbor Defense—Waiting for Troops to Help.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The firing upon the fortifications at Matanzas has stirred the blood of the navy officials. They recognize it as a departure, and a welcome inauguration of a new kind of blockade of the Cuban coast. It shows that the navy has not been ordered to establish a blockade that must be peaceful at any price. Whenever it is necessary, the vessels will fire upon and destroy the shore batteries.

It was reported, when the first news of the shelling of the batteries at Matanzas reached the Navy Department, that Admiral Sampson had exceeded his authority. This, however, is denied, and it is positively stated that the Admiral may fire upon any battery along shore that can be destroyed to the advantage of the plans of the navy. This is said to be the first step only. Pretty soon Cuba will be circled by a ring of fire. More guns are to be destroyed, more forts leveled, more Spanish gunners to be driven from their works.

It is the policy of the department, and distinctly the policy of the President, not to hazard too much in these preliminary actions. It would cost too much at this time to have a single ship damaged in a successful bombardment of Havana itself. If the city's forts and lines of fortifications could be leveled to the ground, every gun hurled from its emplacement, and the forces driven from their position by the fire of the American ships, it would avail little if a single ship were so damaged that it would have to come back for repairs and leave the fleet weakened and subject to sudden attack by Spanish ships. There are no troops that could be landed in sufficient numbers to hold Havana or inflict permanent injury upon the Spanish even if the forts were silenced. The 50,000 Spaniards could fall back and defy all troops that the United States could send to the island within several weeks. Time and opportunity to strike effectively are the chief points in the game that the United States is playing, and it would be foolish to sacrifice its chances by hasty action.

But the fortifications at Matanzas had to be demolished. They were destroyed, not because Americans are contemplating landing a division there, but because the Spaniards are seeking to place several heavy modern guns in position there to command the harbor. As stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES some days ago, there are at Matanzas several first-class Krupp cannon of 10 and 12 inch calibre, and of the same quality as those that are placed on the forts of Havana. There are no emplacements for these guns, or were not a short time ago. The Spaniards were attempting to place these cannon, and in a short time the Harbor of Matanzas would have been defended by guns that would have proved very dangerous to American vessels.

It is thought that these guns were completely dismounted, and permanently damaged by the sharp fire from the fleet. The officers report that such is probably the case, and that the fortifications that were thought to be established on the point commanding the entrance to the harbor have been so demolished that they cannot be held by troops, and that it will be very easy to drive away any force that attempts to fortify the point again.

It is quite probable that other places in like condition will be shelled wherever it can be done without inflicting loss of life upon the inhabitants of the towns. Isolated batteries will be destroyed or silenced until the Harbor of Havana will be the only one left for serious work when the troops get ready to move upon the city.

THE MATANZAS BOMBARDMENT.

Details of the First Fight, as Witnessed From the Flagship New York.

On the Flagship off Havana, April 28—10 A. M.—(via Key West, April 29.)—The bombardment of the Matanzas batteries is now a matter of history. The flagship has returned to her station off El Morro. As already briefly stated in these dispatches, the bombardment accomplished its purpose in full, and that without any loss of life on the American side. It is believed the Spaniards must have sustained some loss of life, in addition to having their newly completed earthworks and fortifications torn up by the explosion of shells.

The capture of the city was not at all contemplated, the objective being to stop the erection of batteries.

This engagement, the first in which the United States Navy has participated for about thirty years, occurred quite unexpectedly. The New York was lying about twenty miles east of Havana at 10:30 yesterday morning, when Rear Admiral Sampson decided to steam to Matanzas.

At the entrance to the harbor the monitor Puritan and the cruiser Cincinnati met the flagship. A stiff wind was blowing and the waves poured over the low bow and stern of the monitor. At half speed the flagship proceeded toward the harbor, the Puritan following half a mile astern and the Cincinnati about two miles to the westward.

Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick stood on the high bridge, carefully surveying the shore, and signaled the Puritan to fire on the United States torpedo boat Foote. When about three miles from Punta Gorda, the extreme point of the western arm of the harbor, a long, yellow streak was seen on shore. It looked like a newly erected earthwork. Closer inspection revealed a number of men clustered around the shore. Still the New York steamed slowly ahead until it was ascertained without any doubt that the Spanish troops were busy in erecting what seemed to be a sand battery and that they had already gotten several guns into position.

General Quarters Sounded.

Rear Admiral Sampson saw that the battery was detrimental to a pacific blockade. "General quarters" was sounded. The men rushed to their stations. When the range was about 4,000 yards from Punta Gorda her helm was put to starboard, and the bugler blew "commence firing!" Naval Cadet Boone, in charge of "waist," the eight-inch gun amidships on the port side, had the honor of firing the first shot. The flagship shook from stem to stern as the first projectile [illegible] at the shore of Cuba flew from the mouth of the big gun. This was at 12:56 P. M.

Fifty pairs of glasses were leveled from the flagship at the shore. It seemed minutes before the yellow smoke cleared away, but in reality it was only about five seconds. Then a little cloud of dust was seen to rise at the right of the earthworks. The first attempt at 4,000 yards was by no means a bad shot. Without the aid of glasses the objective point could be clearly defined. With a deafening roar the eight-inch gun in the forward [illegible] turret came next with [illegible] projectile. It landed [illegible]. A shout of delight went up [illegible] the flagship as a dense cloud rose [illegible]

[illegible] from the entire port side a fearful [illegible] was poured on the shore, the four [illegible] guns firing almost simultaneously [illegible] four-inch guns adding their smaller [illegible]. When the smoke blew away Punta Gorda was dotted with dust clouds that [illegible] like miniature geysers springing [illegible] from the earth. Each showed [illegible] shot had struck. At this stage the guns in the Quintas da Recrea battery were observed to be firing on the flagship. [illegible] battery is on the eastward arm of the [illegible], 7,000 yards from where the flagship was lying. It is provided with four eight-inch guns.

The flagship's fire was at once directed upon it. Up to this period the New York had been in the firing alone. Capt. Harrington, on the Puritan, and Capt. Chester, of the Cincinnati, had drawn up and were vigorously signaling for permission to fire. When this was reported to Rear Admiral Sampson he said, "All right; tell them to go ahead."

The Puritan Opens Fire.

So while the New York was beginning fire on Quintas da Recrea, the Puritan took a position to the eastward and opened on the same point. The Cincinnati went to the westward and pounded a rapid-fire broadside into the earthworks on Punta Gorda. Occasionally shots from Quintas da Recrea could be seen coming in the direction of the New York. All fell very short, and at no time threatened the ship. Only about ten shots are believed to have been fired from this battery during the whole engagement.

However, there may have been more, it is possible that its guns may have been disabled, as two eight-inch shells were distinctly seen to land squarely in the fort. The distance from the ship was so great and the smoke, which the wind took in its direction, so thick, that it was hard to judge of the effect of the fire, and still harder to get good aim. For about five minutes Quintas da Recrea got the full benefit of the broadsides of the New York and Puritan.

What its ultimate fate would have been it is hard to tell had not attention been diverted from it by a shell from Punta Gorda that whizzed over the New York and fell a little short of the Cincinnati.

Leaving Quintas da Recrea to the tender mercies of the Puritan, which was still merrily banging away, Capt. Chadwick put his helm to starboard until the port battery once more bore on the Punta Gorda earthworks. Another shell came from the shore, whizzing along over the flagship. "Too high, but a better shot than I thought they could make," said an officer. Then the Cincinnati and the New York poured shot into the yellow earthworks and the surrounding land until the smoke hid everything from view.

Only one more shot from Punta Gorda was noticed. It fell short of the New York by about 200 yards. It was believed to come not from the earthworks, but from a field battery on the brow of a slight hill about half a mile further inland than the earthworks. In fact, it is doubtful whether any shots were fired from the earthworks after the two or three broadsides had been poured into them. What became of the soldiers seen on Punta Gorda is not known. Some declared they saw them running to the brow of the hill where the field battery was thought to be stationed. But this, as well as the estimate of the enemy's number, which ranged from 400 to 4,000, was purely supposition, distance and smoke preventing accurate knowledge.

SPAIN CLAIMS A VICTORY.

Madrid Learns that Our Warships Were Obliged to Retreat.

MADRID, April 28.—The version of the bombardment of Matanzas by the United States fleet which has reached here says that "after half an hour's fight the Americans were obliged to retreat."

Little credence is attached in Madrid to the dispatches from New York telling of the bombardment of Matanzas, as the latter conflict with the official reports."

The latter, in addition to saying the Americans "were obliged to retreat," admit that "several men were killed" and that "some damage was done to the town," also remarking that the "American loss is not known."

The forts of Havana, it is announced here, have not yet fired a single projectile, the cannon shots heard being merely signal guns.

London's View of the Bombardment.

LONDON, April 29.—The bombardment of the Matanzas fortifications is regarded here as a preliminary to the landing of American troops and making Matanzas the base of American operations in Cuba. It is also supposed that Rear Admiral Sampson desired to judge of the quality of the Spanish gunners and to give his men something to do to relieve the weariness.

KANSAS MILITIA DISBANDED.

Gov. Leedy Would Command Volunteers Whether the Administration Wants Him to or Not.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 28.—Orders were issued under authority of Gov. Leedy, to-day, disbanding the National Guard of the State and peremptorily requiring all arms and equipments to be sent to Topeka at once.

Capt. Downing of the artillery received the first instructions ordering all clothing, arms and equipment, including two heavy field pieces, to be shipped at once. This was followed by a message from Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Boyd, ordering all tents and [illegible] to be shipped by the first freight and the other infantry and artillery equipment of the regiment to follow immediately.

The order came like a bolt from a clear sky. Many of the officers have resigned lucrative employment to go to the front. The indignation among the men is intense. Some talk openly to defy the Governor, retain arms and equipment, and offer their services direct to the War Department. Others tore off their uniforms and threw them in all directions.

The officers and men have decided by a vote, given with tremendous emphasis, to remain together as an organization and continue drilling in the hope of receiving recognition from the War Department through Senator Baker.

Gov. Leedy will command a Kansas regiment in the war with Spain. He desires to go with a commission from the War Department, and by wire expressed this wish to Secretary Alger to-day. However, if for political or other reason Secretary Alger declines to commission him, he will command the Third Regiment, Kansas Volunteers, in spite of such declination. The Governor knows he has a sure road to the Colonelcy of a Kansas regiment, and he is not certain but that his Populism may be a bar to his appointment by the National Administration.

He says if his application is turned down it will be for political reasons, and in that event he will simply resign as Governor and then as soon as Lieut. Governor Harvey is sworn in, Leedy will be commissioned as Colonel.

"I want to fight against Spain," he says, "and if the War Department refuses to commission me there is another and easier way to reach it."

Major J. K. Hudson, for many years a Republican leader in Kansas, was to-day recommended by Gov. Leedy for Brigadier General of the Kansas troops.

[illegible] TO FORCE THE BLOCKADE.

[illegible] Trasatlantica's Captains Would Defy Our Fleet.

MADRID, April 28.—It is announced this [illegible] that the Captains of the steamships of the Compañia Trasatlantica will [illegible] to carry the Spanish mails to [illegible]. They declare that they are certain [illegible] can force the blockade instituted by the United States fleet.

Spanish residents in Mexico have cabled [illegible] offering to send the necessaries of life to the Cubans.

CASTORIA.
[illegible]
Chas. H. Fletcher

TERROR TAKES THE [illegible]

Monitor Fires Three Shots Which Strike the Spaniard, and the Machias Fires One.

MAN AT THE WHEEL INJURED

Prize Put Out Her Lights and Tried to Get Away, but Came To After a Chase—Her Captain Hurt—She Is Worth $400,000.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 28.—The arrival of a big prize, the steamer Guido, was the event of the day. She was captured by the monitor Terror, Capt. Ludlow, and the gunboat Machias ten miles off Cardenas at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but not until after a stern chase. Five shots were fired—four by the monitor and one by the gunboat, though the shot from the Machias did not take effect. Two of the Terror's shots went through the pilothouse and one struck a longboat and the upper works.

Capt. Kichiondo received a flesh wound in the wrist from a splinter when the shot went through the pilothouse.

Manuel Rivas, a sailor, was in the pilothouse of the Guido, and the flying splinters penetrated his breast, inflicting wounds which may cause death. He was brought ashore and taken to the hospital this afternoon.

The Guido was bound from Corunna to Havana with a cargo of provisions and money thought to be for the Spanish troops. The Terror first sighted her, and began the pursuit by sending a blank shot across her bows. The Spaniard promptly put out all her lights and started in a desperate attempt to run away.

The monitor then brought her six-pounders into play, and sent three more shots directly at her, all finding the mark. She also trained her big twelve-inch guns on the Guido and prepared to sink her if the Spaniard did not heave to.

Meanwhile the Machias had come up and sent a shot from a four-inch rifle at the fugitive. Capt. Kichiondo, seeing that he had two such powerful enemies to combat, surrendered. Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, Ensign J. F. Hubbard, and two marines were put aboard as a prize crew, and brought the steamer into Key West. As soon as Capt. Kichiondo and his crew learned of the conditions existing in Cuba they asked not to be landed there. It is estimated that the Guido with her cargo is worth $400,000.

The Guido is a steel screw steamer of 3,133 tons gross and 2,872 tons net. She was built by Harland & Wolff of Belfast, and is registered by Lloyds as A No. 1. She is owned by La Flecha, is 360 feet long, 41 feet beam, and has a depth of 26 feet. Her port of registry is Bilboa. She carried a crew of 36.

It was reported to-day that a box, thought to be from one of the magazines of the Maine, had been found off Southeast Point, twenty-six miles from here, but nothing is known of the circumstance at the naval station.

The Indiana arrived this afternoon from the Tortugas, where she had been coaling.

PUERTO RICO TO BE DEFENDED.

Four Spanish Gunboats at San Juan and Harbor Mines Laid—Martial Law Enforced.

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ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 28.—Puerto Rican advices received here to-day say that four Spanish gunboats are at San Juan de Puerto Rico. They are being painted black, or possibly dark gray.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Puerto Rico, and it is being enforced in a tyrannical manner. Crowds of people are leaving for the interior; the capital is almost deserted by the civilian population, and the roads leading from San Juan are at present presenting a remarkable appearance. Household goods in carts, wagons, or other such means of conveyance, are to be seen everywhere, the people dreading the rigors of a siege and the dangers of a bombardment of the capital by a United States fleet.

The military authorities are most actively engaged in preparing for the defense of the island. Thirty-four torpedoes have been planted in the main channel. In addition, an old steamship has been sunk across the harbor entrance, the buoys in the channel have been altered, and, from Monday last, after the news of the blockade of Havana reached there, accompanied by a report that the Cuban capital had been bombarded, all the lights were ordered to be extinguished at night.

The French residents, when these advices left San Juan, were seeking refuge on board the French cruiser Amiral Rigault de Genouilly.

An American sugar estate, it is announced, was plundered after the receipt of the news of the declaration of war. The British Consul at San Juan de Puerto Rico, who has charge of the American interests, has cabled to his Government, requesting that a British warship be sent to that port.

Danger is apprehended from the incompetent and youthful volunteers of Puerto Rico. They are armed with Mauser rifles, and are displaying considerable war enthusiasm.

Arecibo Bay, on the west coast of the island, has been planted with torpedoes from the signal station to a point about one mile west of it. There are many Spanish volunteers here, and on their way to Puerto Rico.

Spanish steamers landed at Mayaguez, seventy miles from San Juan, on Wednesday, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and there was a similar landing of supplies at San Juan on Tuesday. Besides this, about 5,000 tons of provisions were landed at San Juan on Sunday last.

The warehouses of Puerto Rico are pronounced to be full of provisions, and the Spanish authorities say they can stand a siege of two months. All the coast lights have now been ordered to be extinguished. No United States warships are known to be in the vicinity of Puerto Rico.

LONDON, April 28.—The British Foreign Office has been officially notified by the Spanish Embassy that the Government of Spain has ordered the ports of Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico to be defended by lines of torpedoes, and that entry into these ports, therefore, is only possible under the guidance of pilots who are in readiness outside the lines of defense, to take ships in.

The Foreign Office is further notified that the Spanish colonial officials will order the removal of buoys and the extinguishing of lights whenever such steps are deemed necessary for the defense of their respective territories.

PRIZE COURT OF INQUIRY.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 28.—G. Browne Patterson, an attorney of Key West, recently appointed Chief Prize Commissioner by United States District Judge Locke to adjudicate the cases of ships captured from the Spaniards, has created a sensation by resigning his office. It is understood he has been retained by the owners of captured vessels to represent them in the prize cases. Judge Phipps of Key West has been appointed to succeed him.

All of the prizes still lie in the harbor, and, according to instructions received by United States District Attorney Stripling to-day from the Department of Justice, will remain there indefinitely. These instructions were to the effect that the crew and passengers of the Panama, which carried four fourteen-pound guns, and which was captured by the Mangrove, should be held as prisoners of war. The crews of the other prizes are also to be detained aboard until further orders, and will be allowed no communication with the shore.

It is conceded that whatever the result of the President's proclamation it will not affect the Panama, which was an auxiliary cruiser.

COUNT VON GOETZEN GOES TO CUBA.

BERLIN, April 28.—Lieut. Count von Goetzen, the German Military Attaché at Washington, who is now in this city, has been ordered to return to the United States and accompany the forces of the United States which will operate in Cuba.

WARSHIP PERHAPS AGROUND.

MADRID, April 28.—An official dispatch from Gen. Blanco says:

"Part of the enemy's squadron has gone eastward. One of the American warships has grounded opposite Dimas, Province of Pinar del Rio, and three other ships are working to float her. Spanish volunteers are watching on shore."

THE
KNABE
PIANO
A PERFECT
ART PRODUCT.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—No information of the grounding of one of our warships was received either by the President or the Secretary of the Navy to-night, and so far as could be learned no such dispatch reached the Navy Department. An examination of the best Cuban map of the War Department fails to show any point on the coast called Dimas, the nearest approach to it being Point Diamente, on the northern coast of Pinar Del Rio Province, a short distance west of Havana and in the blockaded zone.

BLOCKADE AND SPANISH SENATE.

The Montserrat's Captain to be Decorated for Reaching Cienfuegos.

MADRID, April 28.—In the Senate to-day Gen. Donoso greatly eulogized the Captain of the transport Montserrat for running the blockade. Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, replying, said the Government had decided to confer a decoration on the officer.

Senator Toca declared that the American blockade of a part of the Cuban coast was contrary to international law and calculated to cause great injury to neutrals. He hoped that neutral powers would act "in behalf of their own interests," and urged the Government to issue a circular note to the powers explaining the situation.

Admiral Bermejo promised that the Government would take up the question with a view of communicating its conclusions to the powers.

Gen. Blanco cables that the position of the American squadron is unchanged.

THE FATE OF THE ARKADIA.

It was said at the office of Miller, Bull & Knowlton, agents of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, yesterday, that no cable advices had been received as yet announcing the arrival at Puerto Rico of the company's steamer Arkadia. Mr. Knowlton said that the vessel should have arrived there Wednesday, and that some anxiety was felt by the firm regarding the vessel's non-arrival.

"However," said Mr. Knowlton, "we do not anticipate trouble with the Spanish authorities, as the vessel is a British bottom chartered by us for the Puerto Rican trade. There is a possibility that she arrived there, and that the report is delayed owing to difficulties attending the transmission of cable messages."

On the passenger list of the steamer are the names of nine passengers, all of whom are Puerto Ricans, returning home from this country.

PRIZE SCHOONER BLOWN AWAY.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 28.—The steamer City of Key West which arrived here this afternoon, reported that she sighted to-day the missing Spanish schooner Saco, captured by the monitor Terror and carrying a prize crew under Paymaster G. Simpson. The Saco was at Rodrigues Key, off Key Largo, seventy miles from here. She had been blown out of her course while making for Key West. All on board were safe, and the receipt of the news here has afforded much relief.

Sixty-eight Refugees at Nassau.

NASSAU, N. P., April 28.—The British tank steamer Luciline, Capt. Tucker, which sailed from Shields on March 31 for Havana, reached that port on Monday last, and has now arrived here, having on board sixty-eight refugees from the Cuban capital. They will be subjected to two weeks' quarantine. The Luciline is coaling, preparatory to sailing for Philadelphia.

The Saturnina's Release Ordered.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Treasury Department has ordered the release of the Spanish vessel Saturnina, recently seized in Biloxi, Miss., harbor. Under the President's proclamation such vessels are allowed thirty days in which to leave port, hence the order of release.

Men-of-War to Rescue Englishmen.

LONDON, April 28.—Owing to the arrest of some Englishmen in Cuba as American spies and their ill-treatment, representations have been made to the Foreign Office, and negotiations have been opened for taking off British subjects by English men-of-war.

Reported Repulse of Cubans.

MADRID, April 28.—A dispatch to El Imparcial from Havana says the insurgents attacked Artemisa, Province of Pinar del Rio, but were repulsed.

SPAIN'S PARLIAMENT DELAYED.

LONDON, April 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Parliamentary outlook is less satisfactory, despite the praiseworthy efforts both the Government and Señor Silvela are making to induce the Opposition to reduce the wonted dilatory debates, with a view to getting voted rapidly those bills and authorizations which the indispensable to enable the Government to carry on affairs in the present critical circumstances.

"Unfortunately, Señor Robledo, as well as some Carlists and Republicans, seems determined to provoke retrospective and irritating debates, simply to further personal and party aims. Perfectly heedless of the grave consequences of such unpatriotic attempts to weaken the Government in the presence of war with America, they content themselves with insisting upon protracted debates on the address. In the lower house the extreme Opposition groups, and some Generals also, insist upon a fresh discussion of Cuban affairs."

A dispatch to The Financial News from Madrid says:

"The run on the provincial branches of the Bank of Spain continues. It is supposed to a plot by American bankers to ruin Spanish credit. In some towns the students and mobs have prevented the public entering the banking houses to change the notes.

"Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, says he is confident of being able to provide the resources necessary."

SPANISH CALM EXTOLLED.

MADRID, April 28.—The Liberal, (Moderate Republican,) contrasting "Spanish calm and American excitability," says:

"Spain is patiently awaiting the attack which America is noisily threatening to make simultaneously on Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands with her undisciplined forces, while her preachers and merchants, finding the task more difficult than they had calculated, are already quoting the Bible to prove that peace is a good thing for civilized nations. On the American side are hodge-podge, brag, bluster, hypocrisy, and funk; on the Spanish side are complete unanimity and readiness to die for the country, trusting in God."

SPANISH FOURS WEAKEN.

LONDON, April 28.—The market for American securities opened fractionally lower on a New York parity, and at 12:30 ruled steady. Spanish 4s on the Stock Exchange opened at 34. Later they advanced to 34¾ and declined to 33⅞. The closing price yesterday was 34¼. They closed on the Stock Exchange at 33½. Spanish 4s declined on the Street to 33⅜.

PARIS, April 28.—The bombardment of Matanzas caused a reaction in the price of Spanish 4s. They opened on the Bourse to-day at 34 1-16. Spanish 4s closed on the Bourse at 33¾, a net loss of 15-16 from yesterday's final price.

BARCELONA, April 28.—Spanish 4s are quoted here at [illegible].

MADRID, April 28.—Spanish fours closed to-day at [illegible]. Gold was quoted at [illegible].

[illegible]

Naval Officers Expect to Receive the First Big War News from the Philippines.

FLEETS MAY MEET TO-MORROW

Unless He Can Establish a Base of Supplies on the Island, Commodore Dewey Must Head His Ships for San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Naval circles look to the Philippines for the first big war news. Commodore Dewey, naval officers say, either must take a port in the Philippines and make it a base of supplies and a temporary home for his ships, or head his fleet straight across the Pacific for San Francisco.

It is expected that the other European powers holding possessions on the Chinese coast will adopt Great Britain's rules as to the conditions under which the ships of belligerent powers may shelter in their ports. No matter how well inclined toward the United States, China undoubtedly will be obliged, under European pressure, to join in the same practice. Thus, Commodore Dewey will find that, having secured one supply of coal at a port belonging to one of these powers, that port will be practically closed to his ships, for he would not be permitted to enter it again for the same purpose within three months, a space of time that would more than consume the amount of coal that can be carried on shipboard.

This state of affairs strongly accentuates the unwise policy that has prevailed in the past, of failing to secure coaling stations in remote parts of the world, like Asia. Commodore Dewey, because of this policy, is under the necessity now of capturing a port from the enemy, in which he may stay as long as he pleases.

The Commodore is believed to have sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday from Mirs Bay, China, for the Philippines. Assuming that his squadron is traveling at the prescribed speed of ten knots, it is calculated at the Navy Department that he should occupy about sixty hours in the passage to Manila, which will bring him off that port early Saturday morning.

The Navy Department has no fears about the result of any meeting between Commodore Dewey and the Spanish Admiral, Montijo. While the latter has more vessels, it is believed that the Olympia, the flagship of the squadron, could scatter the entire Spanish fleet. The unprotected and poorly armed boats of Spain would not stand an hour before the terrific fire that the Olympia could pour into their wooden sides. Because of the great superiority of his vessels, the Navy Department is of the opinion that Commodore Dewey will seek the Spaniard in his harbor, if he will not come out and fight.

The reports from Madrid that the Admiral has gone to meet the Americans is thought to be too good to be true. Nothing would better please the department or the doughty Commodore who commands the trim flotilla that flies the American flag in Asiatic waters.

If Montijo does not come outside the harbor of Manila it is thought Commodore Dewey will follow him up and fight him under the guns of the harbor forts. These amount to very little, as Spain has never prepared for attack from without, except in Cuba, and she has done this only quite recently, because of complications with this country. The harbors of the Philippines are quite unprotected, and the Manila or Cavite forts could do little damage in the short time it would take for the American vessels to settle matters with the Spanish fleet.

SPANIARDS LEAVING MANILA.

Philippine Governor's Proclamation Makes Friends for America.

LONDON, April 29.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"There is no news from Manila or as to the whereabouts of the American fleet. The British gunboat Linnet sailed this afternoon to watch British interests in the Philippines, and the Esmeralda also sailed for the Philippines, but without cargo or passengers, and presumably to bring away more passengers. Large sums are being paid by people anxious to leave Manila.

"The strictly neutral attitude hitherto observed by the press and public toward the Hispano-American dispute has been changed by the absurd proclamation of the Governor of the Philippines, and public opinion is now favorable to the United States."

The China Mail says the proclamation will "go far to alienate the last vestiges of sympathy for Spaniards," and The Daily Press says "English sympathy is naturally on the side of America."

According to a dispatch from Singapore to The Daily Mail, the French steamer Saigon and the Spanish steamer Espana have arrived there from Manila, both crowded with Spanish refugees from the Philippines.

A PARIS BOURSE RUMOR.

United States Fleet Said to Have Been Checked in the Philippines.

PARIS, April 28.—There was a rumor on the Bourse to-day, which was not confirmed from any source, that the United States fleet has received a check in the Philippine Islands. It had the effect of weakening prices.

SPANISH SQUADRON WAITING.

Its Position Reported to be Several Miles from Manila.

MADRID, April 28.—An official dispatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, received to-day says the Spanish squadron, which has taken up a position several miles from Manila, is still awaiting the arrival of the United States squadron under command of Rear Admiral Dewey.

The Governor's proclamation appealing to the patriotism, honor, and religious prejudices of the Spaniards and otherwise inciting them to animosity against the Americans is said to have had a great effect upon the people, who are alleged to be volunteering in large numbers, eager "to repulse the enemy."

LONDON, April 28.—It is reported in Madrid, according to a special dispatch received this afternoon, that a Spanish squadron, consisting of nine warships, sailed from Manila on Monday last to take up positions off Subig Bay, where they will await the passage of American merchant vessels for the purpose of capturing them.

ANARCHY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents at Manila Massacred by Spaniards.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 28.—Mail advices brought by the Empress of China, which has arrived here from Hongkong and Yokohama, show that the people of the Orient are turning their attention from the Far Eastern question to the war between the United States and Spain. Generally speaking, the press is on the side of America.

The news from the Philippines is less than ever reassuring for Spain. Despite official statements from Madrid that the rebellion has been brought under control, the outbreak does not seem to have been subdued. Gen. Primo de Rivera is so disgusted with the Government for not carrying out his recommendations for reforms that he has insisted upon being relieved.

Spain seems to be resorting to foul tactics to kill the rebellion. At the end of March 156 rebels were holding a meeting in a house at Manila. The news got to the authorities and the house was surrounded, with the result that upon their refusal to surrender about ten so-called insurrectionists were killed, some forty wounded, and the remainder taken prisoners. They did [illegible]

The Yokohama [illegible] declare that it [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON, April 28.—Lloyd's advices from Manila say the American bark Saranac, owned by William Simpson, Jr., of New York, which was captured at Iloilo, Philippine Islands, by the Spanish gunboat El Cano, was seized after she had unloaded her cargo of coal at that port, which was her destination.

German Warships Sent to Manila.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Government has ordered to Manila, Philippine Islands, a portion of the East Asiatic squadron, with instructions to protect German interests in the Philippines.

FLYING SQUADRON IN A GALE.

The Brooklyn Drags Her Anchors at Fort Monroe and Barely Escapes Fouling the Massachusetts.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 28.—For thirty-six hours the Flying Squadron was unable to communicate with the shore, the storm making it unsafe to use the steam launches or cutters. A tug brought out the mail this morning.

The storm that struck the coast Tuesday night came up Hampton Roads like a fury. It whistled at the rate of ninety miles an hour through the great superstructure of the flagship Brooklyn and whipped up the sea so that white foam broke over the decks of the Massachusetts and the Texas.

The heavy draught of the big war vessels made it impossible for them to get into smooth water, and they had to stand the brunt of the storm. Toward morning it increased in violence, and as the tide turned flood the outlook on the forward bridge of the Brooklyn announced that the ship was dragging its anchor. The officer of the deck simultaneously reported that the Brooklyn was getting into dangerous proximity with the battleship Massachusetts. Capt. Cook and Executive Officer Mason went to the bridge immediately and ordered the second anchor down. At this time the wind was blowing so fiercely that men could hardly keep their feet on deck. The second anchor ran out about twenty fathoms of chain and stuck, and the big ship stopped and for a short time breasted bravely the wind and tide. But in a few minutes she began to go back slowly, and it was evident that there was no hold for the anchors. The signal was immediately given to prepare to get under way, and in the meantime it was hoped that the anchors would catch and hold. Faster and faster she went back, her big broadside swinging toward the dangerous ram of the Massachusetts. The latter was signaled to pay out her cable and drop away, and she did so. In the meantime on the Brooklyn the men in charge of the forward compartments went to their stations, closing the water-tight compartments and preparing without any outward evidence of excitement for the expected collision.

The Massachusetts cleared away her big booms and prepared for the collision, not daring to ship the anchor for fear of running herself on the sand bar in close proximity or drifting into the Texas. Faster and faster went the Brooklyn toward the battleship, and the men at the stations on both vessels stood unflinchingly, ready to perform the special duties assigned them in case of collision. There was no confusion. On the bridge were Capt. Cook and his executive officer, while on the after bridge, not interfering with the management of the officers of the ships, stood Commodore Schley and Flag Lieut. Sears watching with interest, but with as little excitement as they would a practice cruise, the big ships coming together. A conflict of orders would have meant great disaster, but there was none.

An order from the Captain, and one of the big anchors came rattling up, and the ship drifted on a little faster toward its evident fate. Then in obedience to the helm the stern, now almost scraping the Massachusetts's bow, swung out, and the head, partly controlled by the anchor, swung in as if to take the blow. The ship was within a few yards of the battleship, and all were awaiting the crash. Capt. Cook looked over the port side of his bridge, and then said sharply, "Full speed astern!" There was a clang of bells, a shiver as the big engines turned, and then the cruiser slid rapidly clear of the Massachusetts, with barely a hand to spare. "Cleverly done," said Commodore Schley, as he went down to breakfast.

Clever seamanship, perfect discipline, and cool-headed judgment averted disaster. "This ship obeys her engines perfectly," said Capt. Cook modestly after he had anchored further out.

The storm continued without abatement all day, and the patrol boats that keep the harbor closed had a rough night's work. This morning there was little abatement of the gale. Toward noon the storm cleared off and the heavy sea quickly subsided. The steamers of the Boston and Providence Line and of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, which were detained yesterday evening, left as usual to-night.

Telegraph and telephone wires from Virginia Beach to the South are many of them down, as only Cape Henry and Virginia Beach were heard from last night. A section of the Virginia Naval Reserves, acting as a signal corps, is stationed at Cape Henry, and is having a taste of rough weather.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 28.—The big storm reported up the coast last night had nearly spent its force when it reached here. No damage was done.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 28.—No trace of the big storm on the upper coast was felt here.

THE AUXILIARY BOARD'S WORK.

Not Many More Vessels Likely to be Purchased at Present, as Funds Are Short.

It was said yesterday that the naval board on auxiliary cruisers will negotiate for the purchase of very few more vessels for the Government service at present, owing to the fact that the portion of the $50,000,000 war appropriation set aside for this purpose is becoming exhausted.

More than $8,000,000 has already been expended under the auspices of the board. One-third of this money has been used to purchase yachts and tugs and the remainder in buying colliers, transports, steamers for cruisers, &c. It is said, however, that in order to secure an effective coast patrol and harbor defense fleet, a large number of additional vessels must be bought. The work of organizing this fleet has in fact only begun, and it is confidently expected that an additional appropriation will be made at once.

The funds remaining to be expended for merchant craft will be used for the purchase of a refrigerator ship, one or two more colliers, and about the same number of tugs and yachts.

The Naval Board yesterday afternoon inspected the steamship Ardanrose of the Munson Line, which may be purchased to be fitted up as a refrigerator and cold storage vessel. She was built in Belfast in 1894 and is of steel, with four bulkheads. She is 281 feet long, 39.7 feet in beam, and 15 feet deep, with a carrying capacity of 1,403 tons. She is fitted with three-cylinder triple expansion engines, and is rated a very speedy vessel of her class.

The board has also visited and appraised the big yacht Nourmahal, owned by John Jacob Astor. This splendid vessel was offered to the Government some time ago by her owner, who desires that the Government take her at its own price. She will be converted into a gunboat similar to the yacht Mayflower.

It is probable that some of the board will go to Wilmington, Del., to-day, to inspect Howard Gould's yacht Niagara. She is a steel yacht, launched about three months ago, and is built for a very high rate of speed.

[illegible] the Mayflower.

The report that the heirs of Ogden Goelet had refused to accept the money from the Government for the yacht Mayflower, which has been converted into a torpedo boat, was denied at the office of the Goelet estate yesterday. D. D. De Witt issued a statement saying that the money for the Mayflower was received some time ago, but that the sum was nothing like $500,000, which was reported to be the purchase price.

Owners of the Rockwood Sued.

LONDON, April 28.—The United States Embassy is suing Messrs. Polly, shipowners, to recover part of the purchase money of the fast collier Rockwood. It is claimed that the firm purposely delayed fitting her out until the war broke out, hoping to retain the vessel and the money.

MAY BUY WILSON LINERS.

Negotiations for Three Steamers Said to be Pending.

HULL, England, April 28.—Negotiations, it is asserted, are pending for the purchase by Americans of the Wilson Line steamers Galileo, Chicago, and Tokio.

The members of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers, when interviewed yesterday regarding the negotiations for the purchase of the Wilson Line vessels named in the above dispatch, were non-committal.

"No vessels running into the principal ports of the United States have escaped our attention," said a member of the board, "and we are in possession of a considerable amount of data respecting the entire fleet of the Wilson Line. The vessels mentioned have not as yet been inspected, but they would serve admirably as transports and could also be used as repair, distiller, or refrigerating vessels."

The Tokio, although the smallest of the three vessels named, is the newest. She is of iron and was built in Stockton in 1895. She is 363 feet long, 45.5 feet in beam, and 27.2 feet deep with a net tonnage of 2,481. She sailed from Hull April 10 for New York.

The Galileo, the largest of the three vessels, is of iron, built in 1881 at Hull, England. She is 350.7 feet long, 41.2 feet in beam, and 27.1 feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 3,060, and is fitted with two cylinder compound engines. She sailed from Hull April 19 for Boston.

The Chicago was built in West Hartlepool, England, in 1884, and is of iron with five bulkheads. She is 301 feet long, 40 feet in beam, 22 feet deep, and 2,729 tons gross. She is fitted with two cylinder compound engines of 300 horse power. She sailed from Hull April 13 for Boston.

THE OREGON ON THE LOOKOUT.

Letter Sent from the Battleship When She Was at Callao, Peru.

TACOMA, Washington, April 28.—Mrs. Susie Peters of this city received a letter from her son, who is an apprentice on the Oregon. The letter is dated Callao, Peru, and says they are on the lookout for Spanish torpedo boats and expect to meet one. He says a Spanish warship left Callao three days before the arrival of the Oregon.

BUENOS AYRES, April 28.—The Spanish gunboat Temerario, which is supposed to have been lying in wait for the United States battleship Oregon, sailed yesterday under secret instructions.

A CAPTIVE NAVAL BALLOON.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Capt. W. J. Lloyd, Assistant Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company and commander of the signal troops of the Illinois National Guard, acting under a commission from Gen. A. W. Greely of the United States Signal Service to assist in the work of equipping a large captive balloon, to be used by the Navy Department in following the movements of the Spanish warships, has succeeded in securing a generator capable of producing from 350,000 to 400,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours.

The generator is the only one of its kind in the United States, and will be ready to be shipped to Governors Island next Monday.

Lieut. I. E. Maxwell of the Signal Corps will probably have direct charge of the balloon service. The balloon, used in connection with the generator, will rise to the height of 2,500 feet and be held by a wire cable, which will also be used for telegraphic purposes.

With powerful glasses on a clear day it is said that it will be possible to scan the horizon from the balloon a distance of fifty to sixty miles.

Lieut. Colwell Well Again.

LONDON, April 28.—Lieut. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, has recovered his health sufficiently to be able to return to duty, and Lieut. Sims, the United States Naval Attaché at Paris, who relieved Lieut. Colwell when the latter became ill, will return to the French capital to-night.

Columbia and Minneapolis.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., April 28.—The cruiser Columbia anchored outside Long Point at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon.

MACHIAS, Me., April 28.—The cruiser Minneapolis, from Eastport, bound west, is now at anchor off Salt Island, in Machias Bay.

PLACES HELD FOR EMPLOYES.

Railway Companies and the Hoboken Council Take Action.

Assurances for railroad men who enter the army that, when mustered out of the Nation's service, they will be reinstated in the positions they vacate, have been given by the management of the Lake Superior Division of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Blue Ridge Dispatch, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company. In addition, the Dispatch Company will pay its men full pay for married employes and half pay for single men.

The Hoboken Common Council has granted leave of absence with full pay to all officials and employes who wish to volunteer. The board has also ordered that the National colors shall be displayed from the City Hall daily "until Spain shall surrender."

Places Saved for Employes.

Lazell, Dalley & Co., manufacturing perfumers, have notified all their employes and traveling salesmen that in the event of the enlistment of any person connected with the firm he shall, upon the suspension of hostilities or upon his honorable discharge, be taken back into the employ of the company in the same position he had before the enlistment.

Red Cross Ship at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 28.—The Red Cross Society's ship State of Texas, with nurses and medicine, arrived this afternoon from New York. She will proceed to Sagua la Grande.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

George W. Smalley Reports Another Interview with the President.

LONDON, April 29.—George W. Smalley, cabling to The Times from Washington, gives his impressions of a further conversation with President McKinley on the subject of the relations between England and the United States. He adds practically nothing to his summary of the impressions received at the previous interview, but says:

"The idea that in some way there may some day be co-operation on a great scale between England and the United States is not strange to him, [President McKinley.] It is too soon to say anything definite on that subject, but here, as in England, some such conception of the future dawns upon the American mind, and the President's mind is American—pre-eminently American."

Spanish Sympathy in Canada.

LONDON, April 28.—The English newspapers continue to publish letters in which the writers express sympathy with Spain. A dispatch to The Standard from Montreal says:

"There is a strong undercurrent of sympathy here with Spain. The Canadians anticipate with satisfaction the ultimate triumph of the United States, but they would not be displeased if that self-confident power received a severe lesson in the early stages of the operations."

Mr. Pulitzer on America's Confidence.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of The New York World, in an interview printed to-day in The Liverpool Post, is quoted as saying:

"There is not a man, woman, or child in America, with understanding, who has the least doubt, misgiving, or apprehension as to the result."

REPORTERS MUST BE CAREFUL

The War Department Annoyed by the Revelation of Lieut. Rowan's Errand.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The War Department is commencing to have trouble with too energetic and too inconsiderate newspaper correspondents. It is quite possible that, owing to the indiscreet publication of news that amounted to little in itself, but which places in jeopardy the life of a dashing officer and the success of the plan of campaign in Cuba, the Department may curtail the privileges of the entire force of correspondents in the field.

Some days ago Lieut. Rowan was dispatched upon a mission of great secrecy and of grave import. A number of reporters and correspondents knew of his departure, and to some extent the nature and importance of his mission, but all kept quiet except one. That one waited until the daring officer probably had passed the Spanish lines on his journey into the interior of Cuba, and then gave the widest possible publicity to the story.

Lieut. Rowan may have passed the lines of the enemy in safety, but [illegible] turned, and it is almost [illegible] Spaniards will set a number [illegible] watch for him in his attempt [illegible] to the coast. If they have [illegible] only effect the story will have [illegible] to jeopardize by one indiscretion the life of a brave soldier and the plans of the American Army.

The War Department is very indignant at this abuse of the privileges of the correspondents in the field. It is almost impossible to conceal such a movement from the keen eyes of the alert correspondent, and very much confidence has to be reposed in his intelligence, discretion, and patriotism. Such conduct as this, while the department officials do not believe that it was meant to do harm or for the purpose of furnishing useful information to the enemy, is yet considered as reprehensible as actual treason in aiding the public foe. The department is now making inquiries to ascertain who the correspondent is.

The plans that Lieut. Rowan was sent to further have been well known by all correspondents here and in the field for some time. The only point that was not known was when and where they were to be communicated, and who would be chosen to carry the communication of the army to the Cubans. It was just this information that the Spaniards would have wanted if they could have had the opportunity of selecting from the entire batch of secret information that is held by our War Department. Its publication can help nobody but the enemy.

The rush of correspondents to the front continues unabated. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War have now issued seventy-nine credentials to newspaper men for service with the army, and there is a large number now awaiting the signature of the Secretary or the coming of the correspondents. Of course the great majority of these reporters represent papers in this country. Not more than a dozen are accredited to foreign journals. A few Canadian papers will have correspondents at the front, and the great English dailies have already sent a half dozen men to Tampa and Key West to await developments. Among the English papers represented are The Times, Graphic, News, Telegraph, and Chronicle.

To Expel Correspondents from Spain.

LONDON, April 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Cadorniga will ask in the Cortes to-morrow for the expulsion of certain foreign correspondents. His request refers to the representatives of American newspapers."

G. W. VANDERBILT TO MARRY.

His Engagement to Miss Edith S. Dresser Announced.

George W. Vanderbilt, the youngest son of the late William H. Vanderbilt, is to marry Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, daughter of the late Capt. George Warren Dresser. She is a young woman of many accomplishments and high social position. She is a personal friend of all the Vanderbilt family, and the match is highly acceptable to them. The marriage will take place during June in Paris, where both young people now are. Miss Dresser was a member of Mr. Vanderbilt's party at the Queen's jubilee last year, which was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNamee. She is a sister of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. George G. Merrill, Miss Susan Le Roy Dresser, and Daniel Le Roy Dresser. Mr. Vanderbilt, who has lately traveled all over the world, has a magnificent estate at Biltmore, N. C. He is a brother of Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt and of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

NEWPORT, April 28.—D. Leroy Dresser, brother of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, whose engagement to George W. Vanderbilt was announced yesterday, stated to-night before he started for New York that the report was authentic, and further, that the wedding would occur during the early [illegible] of June in Paris and would be a very [illegible] and quiet affair. None of the details of the wedding arrangements has been completed, nor has the exact date been settled upon.

Miss Dresser's sisters, Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown of Providence, R. I., Mrs. George Greenville Merrill of Tuxedo, with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and [illegible] Dresser, if he can absent himself from business, will be at the ceremony, with a [illegible] personal friends now on the Continent. After the wedding a short tour of [illegible] will be made, and at its conclusion [illegible] will come to America and go [illegible] to Mr. Vanderbilt's home [illegible]

A DEMONSTRATION IN COOKING.

"Whatever happens," says the wife in Stockton's last story, "don't let us have to keep a cook!" "Whatever happens," replies her husband, "we shall be that, or let us be sure she is a good one." One of the essentials of a good cook is mastery of the best means of cooking. Mrs. Sarah T. Rorer, Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School, is a thorough believer in the superiority of gas for fuel and the gas range over any other, and is to give a public demonstration in New York of this truth so important to housekeepers. In the Music Hall of the Harlem Opera House, 209 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, she will, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of April 29 and May 6, 13, and 20, give lectures illustrating the convenience, economy, and efficiency of cooking by gas, and actually cook a dinner in the presence of the audience. The ease with which broiling, baking, roasting, and planking can be done on a gas range will be illustrated in a masterly and convincing manner.

Lifting themselves up by their own "boot straps"—You'll see Motors doing that at the Electrical Show.

To be held under the auspices of The New York Electrical Society, Madison Square Garden, May 2 to 31.

Soap-heredity.

Women who use soap don't do so because they know it's the best. Probably they haven't given a thought to the matter. They inherit the soap-habit—their mothers and grandmothers did, before them.

Women who use Pearline do so, because they have used soap and found Pearline to be better—more effective, saving time and rubbing; just as harmless, and [illegible]

[illegible] Pearline

THE VOLUNTEER FORMATION

Inquiries Still Pouring Into the Adjutant General's Office About the Organization.

REGULAR ARMY FORMATION

Points of Difference in the Designation of the Two Armies—Scheme to Make as Many Volunteer Officers as Possible.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The flood of inquiries which has been pouring into the office of Adjt. Gen. Corbin for several days indicates serious confusion in the public mind concerning the organization of the volunteer army. The inquiries have come from the Governors of States, from officials of the National Guard, and from scores of other sources by mail, by telegraph, and in person. Through them and the numerous erroneous and conflicting newspaper publications on the subject the Adjutant General has discovered that the popular misapprehension concerning the new organization is so widespread that he hardly hopes ever to correct it altogether.

The confusion seems to have resulted from the fact that practically two systems of organization are being put into operation at the same time. One is the temporary increase of the regular army to a war footing of 61,000 men; the other is the creation of a new volunteer army of 125,000 men. The first is under rules and regulations which are absolutely rigid. The second is subject to variations.

Had the two forces been organized under exactly the same conditions, as the War Department officials would have preferred, no confusion would have ensued.

Regular Army Under New Rules.

The new laws temporarily increasing the regular army prescribes the following as the maximum strength of the various commands:

For each company of infantry—1 First Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 4 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 2 musicians, 1 artificer, 1 wagoner, and 84 privates; total enlisted, 106.

For each troop of cavalry—1 First Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 2 farriers, 2 trumpeters, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and 78 privates; total enlisted, 100.

For each battery of heavy artillery—1 First Sergeant, 22 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and 162 privates; total enlisted, 200.

For each battery of light artillery—1 First Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Veterinary Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 15 Corporals, 2 farriers, 2 artificers, 1 saddler, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, and 141 privates; total enlisted, 173.

The Confusing Clause.

These designations are specific enough, and under them the recruiting of regulars is expected to proceed smoothly. The confusing factor of the law is the provision that in case of war, when either the militia or volunteers are called out, the President is authorized to accept the quotas of troops of the various States and Territories, including the District of Columbia and Indian Territory, "As organized under the laws of the States and Territories," in companies, troops, and batteries, each to contain, so far as practicable, the number of enlisted men authorized by the act, and battalions of not less than three such companies, and regiments of not less than ten or more than twelve such companies. Introduction of that provision destroyed rigid regularity of system.

The Volunteer Status.

When the volunteer army act was passed and the President called for 125,000 men, politics came in and prescribed that there should be just as many regiments as possible in order to provide as many regimental offices as possible. When the number of regiments was fixed, the Adjutant General's office was confronted with the problem of getting just that many regiments out of 125,000 men. If unit companies, troops, and batteries were of size prescribed for regular army, the number of regiments would have to be reduced. The President had already fixed the number and a change could not be heard of. The only way free was to reduce the size of units, put fewer men in each company, troop, and battery.

Carrying out this policy, the following designations were made as maximum and minimum strength of various commands of volunteers under 125,000 calls:

For each company of infantry, a maximum of 3 officers and 81 non-commissioned officers and privates, total 84; a minimum of 3 officers and 77 non-commissioned officers and privates, total 80.

For each troop of cavalry, a maximum of 3 officers and 81 non-commissioned officers and privates, total 84; a minimum of 3 officers and 77 non-commissioned officers and privates, total 80.

For each battery of heavy artillery, a maximum of 4 officers and 146 non-commissioned officers and privates, total 150; a minimum of 4 officers and 138 non-commissioned officers and privates, total 142.

For each battery of light artillery, a maximum of 4 officers and 121 non-commissioned officers and privates, total 125; a minimum of 4 officers and 112 non-commissioned officers and privates, total 116.

Units of the Two Armies Compared.

This arrangement, it will be seen, reduces the strength of unit of commands of the volunteer forces greatly below that of the corresponding divisions of the regular army. An infantry company, for example, in the regular army is made up of 106 officers and men; an infantry company of volunteers cannot have more than eighty-four officers and men or less than eighty. Divergence is the result of an effort, for which army officials are not responsible, to divide 125,000 men called for into as many regiments as were demanded. The policy is the opposite of that followed by the Continental powers, with which army organization is a fine art, and where the companies are made to include as many as 250 men. The idea there is to have as few officers as can be gotten along with. The idea of the lawmakers who designed the new statute is apparently to create as many desirable places as possible. In fixing the maximum strength of each subdivision of the volunteer army, the maximum was fixed by the number of regiments to be created. The minimum was fixed at what was believed to be the lowest safe fighting strength with which a company should go into battle.

Italians and Regiments.

Another point on which confusion seems to have arisen is as to the size of the battalions and regiments which may be accepted. Under the reorganization law, battalions may be accepted if they consist of not less than three companies, and regiments if they contain not less than ten nor more than twelve companies. In States where the laws do not require the battalions and regiments to be organized on this basis, the requirements of the regular army must [illegible], that is, each regiment must consist [illegible] companies.

[illegible] to the information in possession of the Adjutant General's office, the [illegible] States and Territories have the [illegible] formation in their National [illegible]: Alabama, Arkansas, (now being organized,) California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, [illegible], Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Arizona, District of Columbia, New Mexico, Oklahoma, [illegible] Idaho.

[illegible] States the two-battalion formation [illegible] as follows: Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Connecticut, Louisiana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Texas. [illegible] States the ten-company organization [illegible] follows: Delaware, Montana, [illegible], Utah, Nevada, Minnesota, [illegible] and Virginia. Florida and [illegible] have only one battalion each. [illegible] the States which have the two-[illegible] there is a provision [illegible] additional battalion, thus [illegible]-battalion regiment. In but [illegible] the Adjutant General's office the regiments have their [illegible] by the State laws. [illegible]

OFFICERS TO MUSTER TROOPS.

The War Department Details Them to Act at Stations in the Different States.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The officers hereinafter named are detailed by the War Department to muster into the service of the United States for the States, and at the stations set opposite their names, the troops called out by the President's proclamation of April 23:

Alabama, Mobile	First Lieut. Magnus Hollis, 4th Infantry.
Arkansas, Little Rock	Capt. Percy E. Trippe, 10th Cavalry.
Cal., San Francisco	Capt. F. De L. Carrington, 1st Infantry.
Colorado, Denver	Capt. Elon F. Wilcox, 6th Cavalry.
Connecticut, Niantic	First Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery.
Delaware, Wilmington	First Lieut. W. H. Gordon, 18th Infantry.
Florida, Tampa	Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Infantry.
Georgia, Atlanta	Capt. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cavalry.
Idaho, Pendleton	First Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, 4th Cavalry.
Illinois, Springfield	Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cavalry.
Indiana, Evansville	First Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Infantry.
Iowa, Des Moines	Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, 9th Cavalry.
Kan., Ft. Leavenworth	First Lieut. Harry A. Smith, 5th Infantry.
Kentucky, Lexington	First Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cavalry.
Louisiana, New Orleans	Second Lieut. J. De L. Lafitte, 1st Infantry.
Maine, Portland	Second Lieut. H. N. Royden, 23d Infantry.
Maryland, Baltimore	Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cavalry.
Mass., Springfield	First Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Artillery.
Michigan, Detroit	Second Lieut. E. B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cavalry.
Minnesota, La Crosse	First Lieut. F. B. McCoy, 3d Infantry.
Missouri, St. Louis	First Lieut. L. Hardeman, 10th Cavalry.
Mississippi, Jackson	Second Lieut. H. O. Williams, 11th Inf'try.
Montana, Helena	First Lieut. R. B. Wallace, 2d Cavalry.
Nebraska, Omaha	First Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cavalry.
N. H., Concord	Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cavalry.
New Jersey, Jersey City	Capt. William C. Buttler, 3d Infantry.
New York, Peekskill	Lieut. Col. George W. Davis, 14th Infantry. Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cavalry, Asst.
N. C., Raleigh	Capt. John C. Gresham, 7th Cavalry.
North Dakota, Fargo	First Lieut. F. H. Albright, 25th Infantry.
Ohio, Columbus	Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, 9th Infantry. First Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf'y, Asst.
Oregon, Portland	Capt. Henry F. Kendall, 8th Cavalry.
Penn., Mount Gretna	Major W. A. Thompson, 2d Cavalry. Capt. Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Infantry, Asst.
R. I., Providence	First Lieut. C. W. Abbott, Jr., 12th Infantry.
S. C., Charleston	Second Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Infantry.
South Dakota, Huron	First Lieut. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cavalry.
Tennessee, Nashville	First Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 14th Inf'try.
Texas, Austin	Second Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th Infantry.
Utah, Ogden	Second Lieut. Briant H. Wells, 2d Infantry.
Vermont, Burlington	Major Stephen P. Jocelyn, 19th Infantry.
Virginia, Richmond	First Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Infantry.
Washington, Tacoma	First Lieut. John H. Wholley, 24th Infantry.
West Va., Martinsburg	Second Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th Infantry.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	First Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 7th Cavalry.
Wyoming, Cheyenne	Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Infantry.
Dist. of Col., Wash'ton	Capt. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Infantry.

RUSH ORDERS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Regulars Going to Tampa and Militia to Replace Them.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The three regiments of infantry here will probably leave for Tampa under rush orders. The first regiment will leave in the morning. Paymaster E. W. Halford arrived here to-day.

Gov. Foster to-night called out the National Guard battalions who have volunteered, and they probably will be mobilized here Saturday to the full quota asked by the President. Col. Stephens will command the First Regiment, and Col. E. E. Wood of the Fourth Battalion of this city, the Second. They will go into camp at the race track with the regulars, if any of the latter remain.

THE MOVEMENT FROM MOBILE.

Two Regiments to Join the Force for the Invasion of Cuba.

MOBILE, Ala., April 28.—A train moved out from the camp near Mobile this morning for Tampa via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, carrying Quartermasters' supplies, fifteen escort wagons, twenty-one ambulances, seventy-five mules, with harness for all; hostlers, and teamsters, due to arrive at Tampa May 3. It is reported here that this is the first of a movement that will concentrate all troops now here at Tampa, and also those at New Orleans, so as to form with the troops at Tampa a force of 8,000 men, to be the advance guard of the army of occupation of Cuba.

The Tenth and the Twenty-second Infantry Regiments received orders this afternoon to leave for Tampa to-morrow at noon. Col. Preston of the Tenth has been ordered to join the Fifth Regiment, which is at Tampa.

GEN. LEE BACK IN WASHINGTON.

Says He Has Not Yet Received Lieut. de Carranza's Challenge.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee arrived here late to-day after a ten days' visit to his family in Virginia. With him came Miss Cisneros, the young Cuban girl rescued from Cabanas, who has been the guest of Miss Lee.

The General shared the keen public interest in the report of the shelling of Matanzas. He had visited that city frequently, and was familiar with the lay of the land and the defenses. He said the batteries were antiquated, and were not likely to offer any formidable resistance.

Gen. Lee will call at the State Department to-morrow morning. Being still an official, he asked to be excused from discussing the war situation, and was very reticent concerning his prospective appointment as Major General. Gen. Lee says he has not yet received the challenge to fight a duel sent by Lieut. de Carranza, late Naval Attaché at Washington. It is understood that three or four persons have offered to accommodate Señor Carranza if he desires a meeting.

OF INTEREST TO PHYSICIANS.

The Surgeon General Replies by Circular to Numerous Applications.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has received applications from over 1,200 physicians who have offered their services to the Government, and every mail brings additions to the list. With a view to answering generally many of these applications and of indicating the requirements and class of physicians who may be called on for service in the army he has prepared the following circular letter:

"The Surgeon General highly appreciates the patriotic motives which have induced this offer of services—in many instances by men prominent in the profession and enjoying a lucrative practice, but the labor of answering these numerous letters interferes with the necessary work of the office, which has been greatly increased by the exigencies connected with equipping the regular and volunteer armies for field service. It therefore becomes necessary to acknowledge letters offering service and inquiries relating to the Medical Department by the circular letters. No appointments are made in the regular army except after examination by an army medical examining board, and all applicants must be graduates in medicine and less than twenty-nine years of age.

"The Surgeon General of the army has nothing to do with the appointment of medical officers for the volunteer army.

"Comparatively few contract surgeons (Acting Assistant Surgeons) are likely to be required, and it is the intention to employ for service with troops going to Cuba or at hospitals on the Gulf Coast only such as are immune to yellow fever.

"All applications and offers of service will be placed on file for future reference, and for selection of the most available persons for the special duty required, in case of need.

"No female nurses will be sent to Cuba or to hospitals on the Gulf Coast, and it appears probable at present that there will be no necessity for the employment of trained female nurses. All applications will, however, be placed on file for future reference in case of need."

POLITICS IN ARMY AFFAIRS.

The Volunteer Force Crippled at the Outset by the Desire of Governors to Reward Friends.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The organization of the volunteer army is being hampered by political considerations. In the very first plans for the calling out of 125,000 volunteers politics began to play its fatal rôle. It was found inadvisable to organize the troops along lines already agreed upon, and which have since been incorporated in the Hull bill, for the reorganization of the regular army, and apparently for political considerations there have been created a large number of small companies, small regiments, and a correspondingly large number of Colonels, Brigadiers, and higher and lesser officers.

It looks as if it will be largely an army of officers with a small proportion of privates. In one State, for instance, the number of regiments at first agreed upon has been increased 50 per cent. This change, it is said, was due to political considerations, as the Governor wanted to appoint a large number of officers. The increase gives that official a fine opportunity to remember all his friends, as it means five more Colonels, ten Majors, and other officers in proportion. It also means more Brigadiers, and more glory and shoulder straps, and brighter prospects for political preferment after the war.

This political motive, it is said by army men, has influenced a great many changes in the volunteer army, and they fear that it has seriously impaired the efficiency of the new forces. Politicians have seldom made good commanders, they say, and it is too hazardous to the interests of the country to intrust commands to men who are nothing more than political leaders. This policy, they say, proved disastrous in the war of the rebellion, and prevented the training and best fighting of the armies on both sides.

The lesson of that war, as well as of the war of 1812, are no longer kept in mind, however, and the volunteers are very likely to go to the front, if they even go, under the command of political leaders. This method of organizing the volunteers has greatly displeased the regular army, which wanted to see the creation of an effective force.

Another blow almost as serious is still threatened. This is the brigading of volunteers with the regulars, and the placing of all such mixed commands under civilian leaders selected by State Governors and the President. This blow, military men say, would mean the demoralization of the regular army, and a weakening of it in every branch.

It now seems probable, however, that no serious attempt will be made to get the volunteers to the front. The attempt to organize the force as if it were a political enterprise has made army men more anxious than ever to increase the regulars, and these troops will be enlisted as rapidly as possible for use in Cuba. The volunteers probably will be held back until frost, at least. By that time the Spaniards will have starved or been beaten by the armies under Gomez, Garcia, and whatever American soldier is sent to command our troops.

On the other hand, the department is trying to do some of the work that would seem to be especially within the prerogatives of the Governors. It had prepared an order directing the board of one army Surgeon and two civilians, one of whom was to be appointed by the Governor, to examine the Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons that the Governors have the right to appoint in each regiment. These Surgeons, according to the opinion of legal authorities in the Administration, are just as much the appointees of the Governors as the company and regimental officers, and the War Department has nothing to do with them. However this may be, the department, for the purpose of procuring an efficient medical and surgical corps, wanted them examined by its own Surgeons. This position will be abandoned, it is thought, and the Governors left to name their regimental medical staffs.

THE GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Fred D. Grant May Be a Brigadier and Stewart L. Woodford a Major General.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The President and Cabinet will consider to-morrow the large number of applications that have been made for appointment to the posts of Major General and Brigadier General, and there is some expectation that he will be able to nominate a few of these officers to-morrow.

Senator Platt of New York saw the President to-day in behalf of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Col. Fred D. Grant, both of whom desire commissions in the volunteer army. The President is understood to have practically promised to give Gen. Woodford a commission as Major General, and Col. Grant a commission as Brigadier.

THE SECOND COWBOY REGIMENT.

Judge Torrey Goes to Wyoming to Organize His "Rough Riders."

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Judge Jay L. Torrey of Wyoming was authorized to-day, by the War Department, to raise the second regiment of volunteer "rough riders," and will leave in a day or two for Wyoming to collect the impatient cowboys, who have been getting ready for several weeks to answer his call to arms. Judge Torrey probably will be the Colonel of the regiment. He says he will bring to the aid of the Government the finest body of adventurous spirits ever collected to serve under the flag.

"The Superintendent of my ranch in Wyoming," said he, "has ready for me a horse which has been in training now for about two years. It is six years old, and it is named 'Cowboy.' All the boys will bring their own animals, branded, and accustomed to many a trick of the owner. I hope to see them early in service.

"There is no difficulty about the climate for the men or the horses. The men can live anywhere on earth. The horses, although bred in a high altitude, will be able to travel with a speed unheard of in Cuba. You can say that the Wyoming rough riders will make very smooth records if they get but half a chance."

The three cowboy regiments are to be known as the First, Second, and Third Regiments of United States Volunteer Cavalry. They are to be composed of twelve troops each.

Melvin Grigsby, Attorney General of South Dakota, will be appointed to command one of these regiments. He had large experience as a cavalry officer during the civil war. His appointment is indorsed by the entire South Dakota delegation.

ENTHUSIASM AT HARVARD.

Prof. Hart Delivers a Patriotic Address to the Students and Is Heartily Applauded.

BOSTON, April 28.—Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, the head of the department of American history at Harvard, to-day delivered a red, white, and blue lecture before an audience of 300 men. Prof. Hart spoke amid a storm of applause which was only the forerunner of the general enthusiasm which followed.

His patriotic views upon the present war with Spain met with the unanimous approval of his audience, and such enthusiastic encomiums as "Hart is a fighter!" were heard on all sides. This reception of Prof. Hart's views indicates the real spirit among the Harvard men, and his views are now the slogan of the students, while the pacific words of Profs. Norton, Royce, Wendell, and Copeland found little sympathy among them.

"The war with Spain," said Prof. Hart, "was inevitable. Diplomatic relations might possibly have continued three weeks longer, but the conflict could not have been avoided. For ninety-one years the Spanish misrule has inflicted untold suffering on Cuba, and the time had come when the United States could no longer endure the brutal spectacle.

"By intervention, the United States only fulfilled her duty as the protector of a weaker American people against the tyranny of a despotic monarchy. We have undertaken something the cost of which cannot at present be estimated, but our position is that of justice and humanity, and the cost should not be counted."

Enlisting Men in Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, April 28.—Faneuil Hall was thronged to-day with men anxious to enlist to fight Spain. Capt. Quinton, United States Army, upon the speaker's platform, was recruiting for the regular army, and on the floor was George Fred Williams, with a clerk, busy in enrolling men for his volunteer regiment.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CITY ARMORIES CROWDED

The Men Are Busy Preparing to Go to Their Camps on Monday.

THE WORK OF REORGANIZATION

Some of the Officers Must Lose Their Places Because of the Regulations in the United States Army.

Acting under orders from National Guard headquarters in Albany, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the Fifth Brigade, and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding the First Brigade, yesterday issued orders to the regiments composing their respective brigades to hold themselves in readiness to go into camp Monday. The Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Regiments will go to Peekskill and the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first will camp at Hempstead Plains, L. I. Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment has been detailed to proceed to Hempstead Plains at 9 o'clock this morning, as part of the Quartermaster's Department, to take charge of the State property which has been shipped to that point.

The orders sending the men into camp were received with much enthusiasm, and the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments consider themselves especially fortunate in having for their encampment the grounds at Hempstead Plains. The site chosen is about 3½ miles long and about 1½ miles wide, is situated between two divisions of the Long Island Railroad, and extends from Garden City to Hicksville. It is a perfectly level stretch of country, and both water and drainage facilities are easily obtainable from either the Garden City or Hempstead Water Works. The grounds are known as East Meadow, and are part of the property owned by the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. Col. Story of the Ordnance Department has already gone there to make arrangements for the accommodation of the troops.

It was at first thought that the Eighth Regiment would also go to Hempstead and with the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first form the complete Fifth Brigade at that place, but it was found that it would be difficult to furnish accommodations for three regiments in a place where no State camp had ever been held and where, in consequence, no facilities other than could be hastily provided were obtainable.

Full Ranks Anticipated.

Most of the regiments expect to go into camp with full ranks, although the reorganization of the several commands will not be effected on a permanent basis until the troops are enlisted into the United States service. Before this can be done both officers and men will have to undergo a physical examination before an examining board composed of regular army officers, and this is causing the officers considerable uneasiness. By military men an examining board is called a "bouncing board," as it is frequently used to get rid of officers who are not desirable. Nevertheless, it is urged that the officers have nothing to fear, as the best of feeling exists between the men and their commanders, and the assurance given by the Governor that the officers would be retained makes it certain that changes will be very few, if any.

Both men and officers of the regiments ordered to stay at home are much aroused, and numbers of them have declared their intention of applying for permission to enlist in other regiments. The permission, it is said, will be granted in every case, and the incomplete ranks of the other regiments will be strongly augmented in that manner.

Major Gen. Roe was not at the National Guard headquarters, in the Stewart Building, yesterday, but he is surely expected to-day. Col. Olin and Major Holland were in charge, and both expressed the opinion that the reorganization of the National Guard into volunteer troops will hardly take more than a week.

Officers' Places in Danger.

In the reorganization a number of officers and non-commissioned officers will lose their positions, on account of the difference in the regulations of the regular army and the National Guard. Among the commissioned officers, the services of the Battalion Adjutants, Commissaries of Subsistence, and Inspectors of Rifle Practice will be dispensed with, and practically the entire non-commissioned staff, including Sergeant Majors, Quartermaster Sergeants, Commissary Sergeants, Ordnance Sergeants, Colorbearers, and Drum Majors will have to go. The men occupying these positions at present are feeling badly at the prospect of any reduction in rank, but it is thought that places with similar ranks will be provided for them in the new companies which will be added to each regiment.

In Camp Hempstead Major Gen. Roe will have a staff, in addition to his personal aides, who are Majors Louis M. Greer, Chauncey Williams, and John B. Holland, composed of Assistant Adjt. Gen. Stephen H. Olin as Chief of Staff, Col. John Bogart as Engineer, Lieut. Col. John I. Holly as Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. G. M. Hurry as Commissary, and Lieut. William H. Ladd as Judge Advocate.

All the armories last night exhibited signs of unusual activity. Recruits by the score were being brought in, physicians were examining those already enrolled. "awkward squads" were being put through the manual, and the old men were drilling wherever they could find room. Most of the officers staid at the armories all day and the greater part of the night, the Regimental Adjutants being especially busy passing upon the enlistment blanks and issuing certificates to the new men.

Scenes at the Eighth.

At the Eight Regiment Armory the First Battalion occupied the drilling floor for two hours, and in the company rooms new recruits were receiving their first lessons in military deportment and regulations. Over 200 men presented themselves for enlistment, and blanks were filled out for them as quickly as possible. The surgeons examined them at the rate of about twenty an hour, and only a few men were rejected. It is thought that the regiment will have its full quota before to-night. The news that the regiment was to move Monday was received with cheers and great enthusiasm. Col. Chauncey said he hoped to send as fine a body of men to camp as any other regiment in the State, and he was confident that they would give a good account of themselves at the first opportunity.

Waiting List at the Ninth.

The Ninth Regiment has run over its full quota of men by about 100, who, as a result, will have to be placed on the waiting list. The full quota is 1,067, and there were 750 members before the recruiting for the war was begun. The number of men accepted yesterday was 89. It was announced last night that officers will be assigned to-day to L and M, the two newly organized companies. A large crowd watched the drilling of the recruits at the armory in Fourteenth Street. The men seemed to be pleased over the report that their regiment and the Twelfth were to be ordered to Peekskill on Monday.

Jacob Ritschy, Adjutant of the Veterans' Association of the Ninth Regiment, gave out a statement yesterday, of action taken at an assembly of the veterans held at the armory. The services of the association were tendered to the regiment if they could be made available in the event of the regiment entering the United States service. It was further decided that after the departure of the regiment the association would aid in recruiting by soliciting enlistments, answer inquiries of relatives and friends, attend to the receiving and forwarding of mail matter, and send "articles of comfort" to the men.

The Twelfth Filled.

The Twelfth Regiment now has its full quota of men, 1,040, exclusive of field officers, and no more will be admitted. Over 200 have been recruited in the last week, and 30 were accepted yesterday. The new men have been drilling only three days, but last night they appeared in remarkably good form. Col. Leonard, who, with Lieut. Col. Seiper, personally supervised the drilling, accounted for this fact by saying that many of the new men were once members of the National Guard, and others had been in European armies. Two new companies have been formed, L and M. It is understood that Adjt. Wainwright will command Company L, and Major Morris of Gen. Butt's staff, will be made Captain of Company M.

Gen. Butt was at the armory during the evening watching the men drill. He expressed pride in the regiment, and said it was just what it had always been, a thoroughly disciplined body of men. He said that several applications for transfers had been received from disappointed members of the Twenty-second. Col. Leonard said he would manage to make room in some way for the men from the Twenty-second, who wished to be transferred to the regiment.

The report that the regiment was to go to Peekskill on Monday was received by most of the men with enthusiasm, although a number were disappointed, as they had hoped to be sent to Hempstead Plains.

Sixty-ninth Crowded.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory was crowded to the doors last night. Recruits came pouring in from all directions, and it was announced shortly before 10 o'clock that the regiment was more than full, providing most of the recruits pass the physical examinations. Companies L and M, the two new companies added in accordance with the United States Army regulations, will be organized to-day, and officers will be elected from the ranks of the non-commissioned staff or the officers whose places will be abolished when the regiment is mustered in to the United States volunteer army.

When the orders ordering the regiment to Hempstead Plains were made public the men of the regiment cheered for fully five minutes. They at once began preparing their outfits, and will be ready to march by to-morrow. Only about 600 men will be uniformed, however, and the new recruits will have to wait until the State furnishes them with clothes. Much excitement was caused during the evening by the announcement that, as the regiment had enlisted more men than it could legally have, some would not be able to go to the camp, but would have to remain here and form the nucleus of a new State organization, together with those who had refused to volunteer. Considerable disputing was done, but it was finally settled that the men should go in the order of their seniority, the older men having the preference.

Seventy-First Recruiting.

At the Seventy-first Regiment Armory a large crowd assembled to watch the drills which were in progress all last evening. Col. Greene was closeted with his Adjutants forming plans for the reorganization of the regiment on regular army lines, and it is expected that the twelve companies of eighty-four men each will be completed to-day. More than 100 applications for enlistment were received during the day and evening, and every surgeon in the regiment was busy until long after midnight examining recruits.

Company H was selected, and will go to Hempstead Plains at 9 o'clock this morning. When the orders were announced, the men composing the company received an ovation, and were heartily congratulated upon being the first soldiers to be ordered out.

The remaining companies will leave for Hempstead Monday, and the armory will be open all day to-day, to-morrow, and Sunday to give the men an opportunity to get their outfits in readiness.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. Appleton Says His Men Showed Bravery in Voting Not to Enlist.

Only a few members of the Seventh Regiment were at the armory last night, and all who would speak upon the action of the regiment in refusing to volunteer into the service of the United States said that they felt keenly the criticism which was heaped upon them from every quarter.

At the same time they declared that they had no other alternative, as the orders had come from their superiors to vote in the negative, and they did not wish to cause any dissension in the ranks.

They thought, however, that the officers of the regiment should have made this plain to the public immediately after the vote, and assumed the responsibility for the regiment's stand, which they had brought about themselves, rather than let the men bear the brunt of the ordeal.

Col. Appleton was seen earlier in the day and agreed to make a supplementary statement in addition to what he had given out on the night the vote was taken. He said:

"The Seventh is ready at all times to serve the State under whose laws it has been organized, housed, and trained for service, and whenever called upon is ready to represent the State in any part of the world. Should either the Governor or the President call upon the Seventh to do its duty as an organized regiment, the response will be immediate and unanimous.

"When my men voted last night to stand by their regiment and not to enlist as individuals, because that would mean the abandonment of their organization, it was a decidedly bold stand. But I repeat that we had no guarantee that we would be allowed to serve as a regiment after we had passed the jurisdiction of the State authorities.

"The way it has been attempted to raise army forces in the case of the local militia cannot be characterized as volunteering. It was more like drafting the men or impressing them into service. The militiaman has been called into public view and has been asked, as any other citizen might be asked, if he would volunteer. If he answered in the affirmative he was cheered, if in the negative he would be hissed. Therefore I maintain that it took a good deal of courage for my men to vote as they did.

"During all this excitement it has been no easy matter to shut ourselves up and refrain from expressing an opinion one way or the other, but it merely goes to show that the discipline of the regiment is now what it always has been, perfect, and I am prouder of the organization now than I ever was before."

It was said at the armory last night that a number of the men in the regiment would apply for commissions as officers in some of the regiments that have been ordered out, but no names of such men could be obtained.

TWENTY-SECOND MEN'S GRIEF.

Much Disappointment Exhibited Over the Regiment Not Being Ordered Out—Col. Bartlett Talks.

The men at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in the Boulevard, last night were in a very unhappy frame of mind. They were all deeply disappointed over the fact that their organization was to remain at home. Some of them laid their failure to be called out to political wire-pulling, and others were inclined to blame their officers. There were few men at the armory and hardly any visitors to watch the drilling of recruits.

The gloom that hung over the place was intensified by the discovery early in the evening of a placard on the outer gates reading:

"Entire building to let. Good site for a music hall or storage house. For terms apply to the janitor.

"WILLIAM PLATT."

This notice was forced upon the attention of the men inside the building by a crowd of about 100 persons, who had been attracted by it, and who were jeering the regiment. Finally a young man ran out from the armorer's room and tore the placard down.

Col. Bartlett said last night that he had not heard from Gen. Tillinghast during the day, and did not know whether there was any possibility of the order keeping the Twenty-second at home being revoked.

"A report has been published," said the Colonel, "that a majority of my men voted in favor of remaining. That report I wish to deny. I have the vote in my pocket now, and there isn't any doubt about it. There were 671 enlisted men who voted, and 452, or 67 36-100 per cent., voted to go. The number absent was 146.

"I am informed that the selection of regiments had nothing to do with the percentage voting to go. If it did, then we surely ought to have been sent. It looks as if they mean to leave the crack regiments here. I myself was in favor of going, and I object to being pilloried for remaining or for being responsible in any way for the failure of the regiment to be called out."

Col. Bartlett said he had not heard of any officers or men of his regiment intending to be transferred to other regiments, with one exception. He said a private told him yesterday that he wanted to go to the front with some other regiment, and wished permission to be transferred. Such permission the Colonel will grant to any one requesting it.

A special meeting of the officers of the regiment was held last night, but information as to what transpired was refused. Col. Bartlett said the meeting was called to consider regimental matters. There was an unconfirmed rumor that Lieut. Col. King had been asked to resign, and another, also unconfirmed, that Major Demorest, of the First Battalion, had sent in his resignation.

SQUADRON A MEN WILLING.

So Many Are Anxious to Go that They Are Finally Chosen by Lot.

Squadron A held a meeting last night at its armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, to select the troop of eighty-four men called for by the Government to volunteer in its service. The men and officers first assembled in joint session and tried to come to an agreement, but after an hour's debate it was decided to have the men adjourn to their troop rooms and make their choice there. No agreement could be reached, however, as more than double the required number were anxious to go.

Major Andrews finally decided that the men should be selected by lot, and it was nearly midnight before this could be accomplished. The list of names, however, will not be given out until the result of the selection is communicated to Major Gen. Roe.

The officers of the troop to enter the service of the United States, it was learned, are to be Capt. Howard G. Badgley, First Lieut. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Second Lieut. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen. The latter was recently promoted from First Sergeant of Troop 3, and last night received his commission.

THE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.

A Movement in the Fourteenth to Give the Colonelcy to F. D. Grant.

At the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last night, Companies A and F were busy drilling. Lieut. Col. Kline, the acting Colonel, said that he had received no further orders except to recruit the regiment up to its full strength, which is now being done. A recruiting office was opened in the armory yesterday, and some forty-five men were recruited.

The regiment needs about 200 men to bring it up to the regulations of the Hull bill, and Col. Kline said he thought the regiment would be in shape to move by to-morrow. The recruits will have to undergo an examination at the hands of the regimental surgeon, and as the examination will be as strict as that held in the regular army, it is expected that some of the recruits will be unable to pass it.

It was announced last night that Major Edmund H. Mitchell had met Col. Fred Grant at the office of a mutual friend yesterday afternoon and offered him the Colonelcy of the regiment. Col. Grant was urged to accept, and he was told that the regiment was very anxious to have him as the commanding officer. Major Mitchell, who has been a strong candidate for Colonel in opposition to Lieut. Col. Kline, it is announced, has withdrawn from the race, and will throw his full strength, figured to be in the majority, to Col. Grant.

It was also reported on excellent authority that a conference had been held between Major Mitchell and Lieut. Col. Kline, at which the latter decided also to withdraw in favor of Col. Grant and second his nomination. If this is the case Col. Grant's election will be unanimous. When asked whether such was the case, Lieut. Col. Kline said he did not think it a proper time to answer the question.

Under the regimental rules five days' notice is required before a nomination can be made. It is said that Major Mitchell will ask Brig. Gen. McLeer to-day to rescind the order and allow the Nominating Committee to act at once. If the request is granted Col. Grant will most likely receive the nomination at the armory to-night and lead the regiment to the front.

A number of companies were holding drills at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory and recruits were being enlisted. Although the men seem disinclined to talk on the subject, they are evidently much chagrined at not having been ordered out. The drill and review which was to have been tendered Major Gen. Roe to-morrow evening has been postponed.

The Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing, although not among the command designated to respond to the call, may go to the front. Capt. Klein this afternoon received a message from Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh, to the effect that he needed another battalion of four companies to bring his regiment up to the National standard. Capt. Klein replied that his command was too big for enlistment as a single company, but that with the men enlisted and ready to enlist he could supply the whole battalion. Capt. Klein said he could get the 345 men needed within twenty-four hours. In anticipation of the merging of the command into the regiment, recruiting was commenced to-night, and thirty men signed the provisional roll.

THE THIRTEENTH DISGRUNTLED

Col. Watson Says the Government's Orders Are a Scheme to Crush the National Guard.

The officers of the Thirteenth Regiment held a meeting in the armory last night, and were in session for four hours. There was a great deal of mystery surrounding the meeting, and it was rumored that the regiment did not intend to enlist.

After the meeting was over Col William L. Watson said that the series of orders and demands issued to get the regiments to volunteer was, in his opinion, a scheme to crush the National Guard, so that there would appear a necessity for a greater regular army.

While the National Guard was as efficient as in the past he thought there was no need for a larger army, and said that the war would give the professional military men the opportunity they sought for, and in doing so would increase the number of positions for officers.

"From all indications," he said, "there are no prospects for any considerable part of the Thirteenth Regiment volunteering, and unless the men will volunteer it is hardly apparent why they should be taken to Hempstead Plains. Last night they were jubilant when they understood that the last order received meant that the regiment was ordered out, but careful study of the order shows that the regiment was simply selected to volunteer, and I must admit I do not know just what that means.

"Not less than 90 per cent. of the regiment would respond heartily to an order to serve the Government, but they do not propose to volunteer when by so doing they are certain to disintegrate the organization. They would be called to Hempstead Plains and mustered into the regular army, and they would then cease to be Guardsmen, and when the war is over and they are mustered out they would simply be citizens. And what would become of the regiment? It is when the men look at it in this light that they object to volunteering."

This statement is said to practically mean that the regiment will not go to the front. It was in this same regiment two weeks ago that one of the privates said openly he did not join the regiment to fight, but for dancing.

Southern Pipe Company Starts Up.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28.—The Southern Pipe Company commenced operations at Anniston, Ala., to-day. This company is successor to the Anniston Pipe Company, whose works were burned down several months ago. The plant has been rebuilt on a larger scale and is more modern. It manufactures iron pipe of large size. The new company starts off with orders sufficient to keep the works going for some time.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Company C, Twentieth Infantry, having performed the duties assigned them in special orders No. 1, April 23, 1898, Headquarters United States Troops, camp near Mobile, Ala., will return to that station.

Lieut. Col. John F. Weston, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, previously ordered to report for duty to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the troops at Chickamauga National Park, will report at once to the Commissary General of Subsistence for duty in his office.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capt. Cornelius Gardener, Nineteenth Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of a regiment of Michigan volunteer infantry.

Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of War, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Tybee Island, Ga.; Key West and Fort Pickens, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Fort Jackson and St. Philip, La., and Galveston, Texas.

First Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and take charge of the ordnance and ordnance stores which are now being shipped to and concentrated at that point.

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the United States troops at Chickamauga National Park, for duty on his staff.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers:

First Lieut. Thomas H. Rees is temporarily relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will report to the commanding officer, Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers.

First Lieut. Francis R. Shunk is temporarily relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Col. Charles R. Suter for duty under his immediate orders.

Major John G. Butler, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to the works of the Rome Locomotive and Machine Company, Rome, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles.

Capt. James B. Erwin, Fourth Cavalry, now on leave of absence, will report to the Governor of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., for temporary duty with the National Guard of that State.

Capt. Henry M. Kendall, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed to inspect horses for the artillery at Fort Myer, Va., and he will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for such information and instructions as may be necessary.

Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, Sixth Artillery, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions relative to the purchase of horses for light artillery in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

Navy.

Lieut. W. L. Burdick is detached from the League Island Navy Yard, and ordered immediately to the Southerly as executive officer.

Boatswain M. Wogan is detached from the League Island Navy Yard, and ordered immediately to the St. Paul.

Lieut. C. C. Rogers is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Resolute as executive officer.

Lieut. W. G. Miller is detached from the torpedo station, and ordered to command the Oneida.

Commander E. W. Watson is detached as Commandant of the Naval Station at New London, and ordered to command the Southerly.

Lieut. J. M. Poyer is detached from the navy yard at Washington, and ordered to the St. Paul.

Acting Ensign T. S. Jenkins is ordered to the Resolute immediately.

Lieut. C. A. Foster, retired, is ordered to the Wabash May 2.

Lieut. H. Eldredge, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance May 2.

Ensign J. B. Cahoon, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard May 2.

Lieut. C. P. Shaw, retired, is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard May 2.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. Crawford, retired, is appointed Assistant Inspector of Machinery at William Cramp & Sons.

Lieut. L. Flynne, retired, is ordered to William Cramp & Sons.

Lieut. D. Roben, retired, is ordered to the Richmond May 2.

Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, retired, is ordered to the Naval Station at Port Royal May 2.

Ensign B. C. Dent, retired, is ordered to the Constitution May 2.

Boatswain W. Carter, retired, is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard April 29.

Lieut. M. K. Schwenk, retired, is ordered to the Vermont.

Paymaster J. R. Carmody, retired, is appointed pay officer of the Wabash, and ordered to take up the accounts of the Naval Station at New London.

Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith, retired, is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer J. T. Smith, retired, is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer J. L. Wood, retired, is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Lieut. H. L. Tremain, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard May 2.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Kafer, retired, is appointed Assistant Inspector of Machinery at the Morgan Iron Works, New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. McAllister, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, retired, is appointed Inspector of Machinery at the Quintard Iron Works, New York.

Assistant Engineer R. E. Carney, retired, is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer William L. Bailie, retired, is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. H. M. Jacoby, retired, is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard May 2.

Assistant Engineer H. E. Rhoades, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

A. F. Huntington is appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster from April 27.

H. H. Bathlis is appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster from April 27.

C. Conard is appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster from April 27.

W. F. Gray is appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster from April 27.

Chief Engineer R. T. Hall is appointed Chief Engineer, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, from Feb. 7.

If

If you wish to learn the state of the weather, you must consult a barometer.

If you wish to know the state of your health, your body is a natural barometer.

If you seem to lack energy, and feel tired, there is something the matter with your circulation.

If you are bilious, constipated, dyspeptic, nervous, you need something to tone up your digestive organs.

If you feel a sudden cold or chill, bear in mind it may lead to pneumonia.

If you feel any or all of these symptoms, remember that

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is the safest and best thing you can take to get rid of them.

There is no other whiskey like it, and nothing else that can possibly take its place.

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at $18 are double value. Sample garments for inspection.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

LEAKY ROOFS
If you are Building, send for our Booklet on Metal Tiles, Shingles, and High Grade Roofing Plates, also our book on The "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE.
MERCHANT & CO., 247 Water St., New York.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FOR
CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.
Speedy, sure, gentle. British Medical Journal.
CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner.

The Wanamaker Store

Shirt Waist Selling

Which Will Defy the Weather

WE think these values are worth hoisting umbrellas for, and, rain or shine, we expect some lively selling to-day. Reductions like these and at such a time as this would be interesting to anyone, but to the thousands of women who are deeply familiar with the characteristics of our Shirt Waist showing, and therefore know upon *what kind* of goods these prices are now marked, the news will have more than mere interest.

The wash waists are now at about *one-third* of yesterday's prices. The other cuts will speak for themselves.

WASH SHIRT WAISTS

About 600 of these, in pretty percales, lawns and dimities; light or dark patterns; full front; pointed yoke back; detachable collar; a few all-white waists in the lot. Values are 50c., 75c. and $1. To-day they go at 25c. each.

SILK WAISTS

At $3.75—Of taffeta, in fancy stripes, large checks and Scotch plaids; full front, yoke back; detachable collar, lined throughout; was $5.

At $5—Of changeable taffeta; tight-fitting back with plaits; full front with six rows of knife-plaiting and clusters of fine plaits from neck to waist. Also in brigh plaids, with full front and fitted back; opens on side; wide gathered ruffle from shoulder to waist. Both of these styles were $7.50.

At $7.50—Of taffeta, in plaids and solid colors; tight-fitting, lined and boned; trimmed with small ruffles; also full front and yoke back. These have been $9 to $12.

At $10—Of Satin, in solid colors; front and back plaited from neck to waist; tight-fitting, lined and boned; also in fancy plaid taffetas, with blouse front; reveres and tie of same meterial; yoke back. Were $14.50 and $15.

Women's Mackintoshes and Cravenettes. PRETTY, stylishly made rainy-day garments in excellent assortment; reasonably priced, too. Some new styles that you will surely like.

MACKINTOSHES

At $4—Of navy blue or black serge, checked inside; double detachable cape; inlaid velvet collar; same style for children, $3.75. Others up to $10.

CRAVENETTES

At $9.50—Of navy blue and black; full military cape, turndown collar, wide skirt; same style as above, with extra hood and cape, lined with plaid silk, $14.

At $17.50—Double-breasted ulster, navy blue or black; tight-fitting back, wide skirt, $17.50. Same style as above, with plaid silk lined hood, at $19.

Second floor, Broadway.

Onyx Tables—A Third Off. ABOUT a hundred—the last of a lot from a prominent maker—came to us at a low figure. They're perfect goods, but they're marked to go at these new prices:

9x9 top, $5.50; regularly $7.50.
10x10 top, $6.50; regularly $9.50.
11x11 top, $8; regularly $12.
14x14 top, $10.50; regularly $16.50.
12x12 top, $12; regularly $18.

Basement.

Decorated Banquet Lamps. A manufacturer sends us a group of beautiful banquet lamps that were made to sell at $7.50. The price we paid for them allows us to say $4 each.

Basement.

A Millinery Special. IT hasn't been "millinery weather" of late, but it cannot rain forever. When the normal conditions assert themselves again, and you go hat-hunting, you will be sorry that you didn't look into this opportunity, for enough people will do so to-day to close it to to-morrow's laggards.

These are Jet Toques and Bonnets,—just a day-long lot of them. They are made from the materials which you find in $10 and $12 hats, and made as $10 and $12 hats are expected to be. They are made by our own staff,—consequently they are novel, dainty, effective and stylish. You would pay $10 or $12 for them readily enough if we asked it, and ordinarily we'd have to ask it. But we bought the materials for these so very advantageously that we offer them at

Six Dollars.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Safe Storage of Furs. WE'LL give your furs and heavy Winter clothing the best care during the Summer months and charge you but little—nothing at all for storage if you order alterations made in the garments. Repairs ordered now will also be made at small cost.

Second floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MILITIA NOT TO BE CRIPPLED.

Gov. Black Promises to Keep the National Guard at Its Full Strength in Spite of the War.

ALBANY, April 28.—The fears expressed by citizens from all parts of the State that the taking of some 12,000 of the National Guardsmen as volunteers in the United States service would so cripple the military force of this State as to render it useless for local defense, if emergency required, are without foundation. Gov. Black said to-day that it was his intention to keep the National Guard in the same efficient condition and up to the full number, at least, that it has been in the past, regardless of the number of men that leave it at the call of the President.

Although whole organizations may leave to volunteer in the United States service, it is the intention of the Governor to take immediate steps in the way of creating new organizations in their places.

The Governor said: "It is a mistaken idea that the military authorities of this State ever intended to weaken the military force of the State, no matter what calls might be made by the General Government."

"Before the National Guardsmen who have volunteered have been mustered into the Federal service the nucleus that is left behind will be used to recruit the National Guard to its full strength. Where we had 14,000 men in the National Guard it should be our aim to have at least that number and to make it more efficient, if possible.

"The citizens of the State need have no alarm, for there will be retained as strong a National Guard as New York State ever had to protect their interests and meet any emergency that occasion may demand."

In line with Gov. Black's purpose to have the places of the National Guard organizations that have been called into the service of the United States filled by new regiments and companies to be recruited, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast issued the following order this evening:

"1. It being the purpose of the Commander in Chief, in order to replace the organizations of the National Guard now entering the United States service, to organize new regiments and companies, brigade commanders will at once without delay recommend suitable persons to organize regiments and companies as may be directed later.

"2. The officers who may be authorized to recruit these organizations will be appointed by the Commander in Chief under provisions of M. C. 56, after having passed the required examination.

"3. Companies will be recruited to the maximum strength allowed by the M. C., and members of organizations who have not volunteered with their commands, or who, owing to excess of numbers were not taken with them, will form the nucleus of these new organizations.

"4. Although under the State law original enlistments must be for five years, these new organizations will be disbanded, the officers will be rendered supernumerary, and the enlisted men honorably discharged when those entering the United States service return.

"5. It is understood that those enlisting in the National Guard under this order will have the first opportunity of volunteering for service in the United States Army should a second call be made by the President on this State for volunteers."

Capt. Chapman Burned in Effigy.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 28.—Capt. Frank Chapman, who tendered his resignation as commander of the Fortieth Separate Company, was burned in effigy to-night. A motley mob gathered near the Seymour House and made night hideous with catcalls and giant crackers.

8,000 PENNSYLVANIANS IN CAMP.

Men March in Hail anl Wade in Mud at Mount Gretna.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., April 28.—The Pennsylvania militia to-day received the first test of its grit and endurance of the present campaign, when the entire division assembled at Mount Gretna. Snow, hail, nd rain were the distinguishing features of the soldiers' advent, and to-night the men sleep under wet canvas and on the ground and deep in the mud. The first of the regiments had hardly arrived this morning before snow began to fall, and a cold north wind swept across the valley. The storm increased in severity, and the snow was followed by hail and rain. Officers and men alike floundered around in the mud as best they could, all showing a grim determination to prove to the State that its militia are not fair-weather soldiers.

The regiments began arriving as early as 6 o'clock, and came in almost continuously thereafter until night, when over 8,000 men had reached camp. Gen. Gobin and the Third Brigade staff arrived shortly before noon and at once took possession of brigade headquarters. Gen. Wiley and the staff officers of the Second Brigade came into camp while the hailstorm was at its worst. The regiments of this brigade followed soon after in quick succession.

The Philadelphia troops, the First Brigade, arrived toward evening. As column after column of the troops marched across the field to quarters, the men went ankle deep in mud at each step, and the wheels of the wagons carrying camp equipage sank deep in the ground. Major Gen. Snowden and staff arrived about 4 o'clock. Owing to the late arrival of many of the commands, it was decided to postpone the formal opening of the camp until sunrise to-morrow when a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. Gov. Hastings, Secretary of the Commonwealth Martin, and Adjt. Gen. Stewart came to the camp at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and after visiting Gen. Snowden returned to Harrisburg.

As quickly as the various commands reached the grounds, their respective camps began to assume form. This work had no sooner been completed than as many of the soldiers as could possibly get away went into Lebanon and purchased extra supplies. There was a great demand for rubber boots, and the dealers soon had disposed of all their supply.

From a military point of view the situation of the camp is excellent.

To-night there was but little done in camp. The men are tired and worn out by their travel, and the work incident to the erecting of the tents. Bonfires were built, before which the men dried their clothes. To-morrow the real work of the camp will begin.

Gov. Atkinson Wants a Command.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—Governor W. Y. Atkinson to-day tendered President McKinley, through the Georgia delegation in Congress, his services as a volunteer. The delegation will ask that he be made a Brigadier General. If the appointment is made Governor Atkinson will resign as Governor of Georgia.

VOLUNTEERS TO GO TO CAMP

New York's Twelve Regiments Will Be Mobilized at Peekskill and Hempstead Plains on Monday.

MUSTER TO FOLLOW NEXT DAY

Regiments to be Recruited to Their Full Strength Before They Leave Home—The Term of Service Not to Exceed Two Years.

ALBANY, April 28.—Before sunset on Monday night the twelve regiments of volunteer National Guardsmen will be mobilized at the two camps of instruction at Peekskill and Hempstead Plains, L. I. Before sunset on Tuesday they will have been mustered into the service of the United States and will be ready for the call of the War Department to proceed to Cuba or any other place.

It was stated at the Adjutant General's office this evening that it is the intenttion to have the troops reach their respective camps as nearly 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon as possible.

At 9 o'clock this evening Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast promulgated the following order relative to equipment, reorganisation of companies to conform to the twelve-company regiment formation, and other details:

"The following instructions, supplementary to those given in general orders from these headquarters, are promulgated for prompt compliance and observance by all concerned:

1. Commanding officers of regiments selected for service in the volunteer army of the United States whose regiments do not consist of twelve companies will at once take steps to organize the necessary companies required. Hospital corps men may be enlisted as privates.

2. The officers of new companies will be nominated by regimental commanders, and, having passed the required examination, will upon the approval of the brigade commander and the commanding officer of the National Guard, be commissioned by the Commander in Chief under the provisions of M. C., 55.

3. Non-commissioned officers of new companies may be selected largely from the older soldiers of the companies now existing, with the approval of the regimental commander, by the commanding officer of the company, and for this purpose transferred to the new companies.

4. The field and staff officers of regiments composed of separate companies will in like manner be commissioned by the Commander in Chief upon the nomination of the brigade commander and the recommendation of the commanding officer of the National Guard.

5. To men who are not at present members of the National Guard, but who now enlist in order to enter the Unite States service, may be given the assurance that they will not be held to service for a longer period than two years, and that their muster-out of the United States service is equivalent to muster-out of the State service.

6. Organizations ordered in the United States service in General Order No. 8 from these headquarters require the following equipments:

First—For a company, 81 overcoats, 81 blankets, 81 ponchos, 81 packs, 81 haversacks, 81 canteens, 81 meat cans, cups, knives, forks, and spoons, 81 rifles, 81 cartridge belts, one buzzacott cooking outfit.

Two—For the non-commissioned staff of a regiment, 8 overcoats, 8 blankets, 8 ponchos, 8 packs, 8 haversacks, 8 canteens, 8 meat cans, cups, knives, forks, and spoons, 8 non-commissioned officers' swords and belts.

Third—Regimental medicine chests, surgical field cases, medical officers' orderly ponchos, hospital corps ponchos and litters now in possession of regiments are authorized to be taken, but commanding officers will be responsible for these articles.

Fourth—The uniform required for the enlisted men of a command consist of campaign hat, cap, blouse, and trousers; dress coats and helmets will be carefully packed and safely stored in the respective armories.

Fifth—All other property on hand will be turned in to the Chief of Ordnance of the State, except the colors, which will be taken with the regiments, and arms, belts, and uniforms of men who will not accompany the command to the United States service.

Sixth—Organizations short of any of the articles mentioned above will at once make requisition direct on the Chief of Ordnance, who is authorized to fill them.

THE CAMP AT HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

Major Gen. Roe Preparing for the Brooklyn Regiments.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., April 28.—The new camp to be occupied by volunteers of the State National Guard will be situated on Hempstead Plains, in sight of the Garden City Hotel. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, who is to have command, has already begun preparations to establish the camp, which will be occupied by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Forty-seventh Regiments of Brooklyn, in all about 2,000 men. They will be transported from Brooklyn in special trains on the Long Island Railroad early next week.

These troops, if required to answer an emergency call at any time, can be transported to the Long Island coast in less than three hours or to Brooklyn and New York in an hour. This was one object in establishing a camp at Hempstead Plains. Heretofore the Brooklyn regiments have always gone into camp at Peekskill. The Brooklyn guardsmen generally approve of the camp at Hempstead because it will be near to their homes.

PEEKSKILL MAY HAVE 4,000 MEN.

Gen. Flagler Orders Lumber for Enlarging the Mess Hall.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., April 28.—Gen. Flagler of Niagara Falls, of the State Ordnance Department, and Col. J. T. Low, an assistant, arrived at the Peekskill State Camp to-day. They were accompanied by an architect and a civil engineer.

Gen. Flagler went to a local lumber yard and gave an order for 50,000 feet of lumber for the camp, and as soon as the lumber arrived a gang of men immediately set to work enlarging the mess hall to seat 2,000 soldiers at one time. About 4,000 are expected at the camp next week. The tents for the shelter of the troops will arrive here to-morrow morning and will then be pitched.

Gen. Flagler, Col. Low, and the architect and engineer then busied themselves in arranging the camp into company streets and laying tent floors. Two brigades from the western part of the State will come here. Men were also busy overhauling the kitchen ranges in the mess hall and setting them in working order.

Several men arrived from the New York Arsenal and went to the camp to lay out a place for the reception of the ammunition.

The rain did not interfere in the least with the work, and it is expected that everything will be ready by Saturday.

GEN. PLUME TO COMMAND.

New Jersey Troops May Go to Camp To-morrow or Monday.

TRENTON, N. J., April 28.—An order was issued from the Adjutant General's office to-day designating Major Gen. Plume of the New Jersey National Guard as commander of the military post at Sea Girt, where the regiments will be mobilized. Gen. Plume has not decided whether he will order the men to report at Sea Girt on Saturday or Monday.

Capt. William Butler of the Third Infantry, United States Army, has been detailed to the camp to swear in the volunteers. He is expected at Sea Girt when the troops arrive. Adjt. Gen. Corbin has notified Gov. Voorhees that the Government will pay to New Jersey all the expenses incurred by the State in mobilizing the troops.

Capt. Irving, the commander of the New Jersey Naval Reserves, Department of the East, it was announced here to-day, would waive his rank and go with his battalion as a Lieutenant when they man the Badger.

Sea Girt Tents Damaged.

SEA GIRT, April 28.—The New Jersey volunteers may feel deeply grateful that they were not housed last night in the tented camp here. A fierce northeast gale, accompanied by hail and rain, raged during the night, and many of the tents were badly damaged. Many others were torn up to-day. Quartermaster Gen. Donnelly, who arrived here from Trenton this morning, has secured several large outbuildings in close proximity to the camp, which will be used for barracks in rainy weather. In addition to these, the mess-rooms will be utilized. Gen. Donnelly, when questioned as to the probable date of mobilization, said he thought that it would not take place for several days.

Fourth New Jersey Not Slighted.

It was announced in Jersey City yesterday, by authority of the State Military Board, that the Fourth Regiment was not included in the call for militia for the reason that its services may be needed at home in the event of an attempt to bombard New York by Spanish warships. Some members of the Fourth, who think their regiment was slighted, are disposed to question the truth of this statement, but Gov. Voorhees, who was in Jersey City yesterday, said that the report was correct. The Camden regiment, he said, was left at home for the same reason.

INDIANA TROOPS WANT GEN. McKEE.

Protest Against Giving the Command to a Regular Army Officer.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—Camp Mount was agitated to-day over a telegram to a commissioned officer from Washington stating that it was being arranged to make Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton, formerly of Indiana, now in the regular army, commander of the Indiana brigade.

A meeting of the regimental Colonels and the ranking officers of the artillery was held and it was decided to enter a protest against the proposed appointment of a regular army officer to command the brigade.

Governor Mount has written to President McKinley protesting against the removal of Gen. McKee. It is claimed that such a change would have a disastrous effect on the Indiana troops.

GOV. TANNER'S HOPES DASHED.

Illinois Officers May Resign Because He Is Not to Command.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—Gov. Tanner's hopes of leading Illinois troops to the front were to-day blasted completely. He received word from Washington which confirmed the previous announcement that he would not be placed in command by President McKinley.

Two weeks ago Gov. Tanner's officers called upon him and tendered their services, in case he should receive the appointment from the President to lead the Illinois troops. To-day when Col. James B. Van Cleeve, Inspector General, learned of the confirmation of the previous reports from Washington he immediately tendered his resignation as Inspector General of the Illinois National Guards. Other resignations may follow.

BAY STATE'S VOLUNTEERS.

BOSTON, April 28.—Gov. Walcott has issued an order designating as the four infantry regiments which may volunteer under the President's call:

Second Infantry, Col. Embury P. Clark, commanding.

Ninth Infantry, Col. Craig B. Bogan, commanding.

Eighth Infantry, Col. William A. Pew, commanding.

Sixth Infantry, Col. Charles F. Woodward, commanding.

The designation of the three heavy batteries will be made in later orders. The commanding officers of the infantry regiments are required forthwith, but without assembling any portion of their commands, to cause an individual canvass to be made of the subordinate officers and enlisted men to ascertain and make a careful record of those desiring to volunteer. These shall be held subject to future orders, and at the earliest possible day will be mustered into the service of the United States, and may thereupon be honorably discharged from that of the Commonwealth.

All those who for any reason shall not so elect to volunteer, will remain in the service of the Commonwealth, and may be permitted to retain the present designation of their several organizations. The organizations thus retained in the service of the Commonwealth may be promptly recruited to their full strength in order to be ready at all times for coast defense and such other service as may be legally required of them, or to respond in like manner, as above, to further calls for volunteers by the National Government.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Major A. C. Haughton, North Adams, Mass.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; Col. J. M. Guffy, Pittsburg; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington, and P. C. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.

GRAND—A. S. Crimmins and P. R. Ward, United States Army; Pope Washington, United States Navy; Cla.ke S. Smith, United States Engineer Corps.

HOFFMAN—John F. McDonogh, State Geologist, Albany.

HOLLAND—Marshall Field, Chicago; Col. S. C. Lewis, Franklin, Penn., and Ch. Monchet, Yokahama.

IMPERIAL—G. F. Swift, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Ashley W. Cole, Albany; ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace, Massachusetts; Gen. W. H. Seward, Auburn; Lieut. Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts.

MURRAY HILL—L. Brown and David R. Keer, United States Engineer Corps; Gen. B. B. Smalley, Burlington, Vt.; ex-Congressman Carlos French, Connecticut.

WALDORF—Dr. Peter Snead, Liverpool; Col. Anstrutter Duncan, Halifax; Garrett B. Lindeman, South Bethlehem, Penn.

WINDSOR—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. T. C. Wardwell, Rh de Island.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; Mr. Brandeis, dry goods; 328 Church Street.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. A. Trow, underwear, corsets, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Imperial.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Clement & Soule, Boston, Mass.; W. G. Soule, cloths; Hotel Imperial.
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.
Dismuks Brothers & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. Dismuks, hats and caps; D. B. Caldwell, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gray, C. P., & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; C. P. Gray, notions and furnishing goods, 76 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Houston, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. O'Neil, muslin nuderwear, 45 Lispenard Street, Grand Hotel.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets and rugs; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh, & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Johnson, stationery and jewelry; 8 Greene Street.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, woolens, 286 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
McAuslin & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, notions, dress goods, and cloaks; Hotel Vendome.
Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; L. M. Cousens, clothing, 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Mark's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Mark, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Oppenheimer, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Oppenheimer, woolens, 628 Broadway; Holland House.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Lebolt, jewelry and leather goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Seligman Brothers, Santa Fé, N. M.; B. Seligman, notions and furnishing goods, 372 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery, 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and handkerchiefs, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:15 A. M.—67 Pitt Street; Max Reiner; damage, $200.
4:35 A. M.—151 Essex Street; Edward London; damage, $800.
6:40 A. M.—806 Greenwich Street; John Carr; damage slight.
7:15 A. M.—Foot of East Sixteenth Street; Street Cleaning Department; damage slight.
12:45 P. M.—Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West; owner unknown; damage, $100.
5:10 P. M.—337 East Eleventh Street; Carmine Marina; damage, $5.
6 P. M.—110 Wooster Street; Thomas Webb; damage, $2,500.
7:45 P. M.—890 Columbus Avenue; Dingler Brothers; damage slight.
8:10 P. M.—209 West Thirty-first Street; Michael Ferrington; damage, $5.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher The Kind You Have Always Bought

VOLUNTEERS STILL ACTIVE

Unfavorable Weather, However, Causes a Falling Off in the Number of Recruits.

OLD GUARD TENTS CLOSED

Lafayette Post Reports an Enrollment of 6,337—The News of the Matanzas Fight Causes Lively Recruiting in the Bowery.

The unfavorable weather interfered considerably with the recruiting at the several stations throughout the city yesterday, especially in the tents at the parks. The Old Guard recruiting tents at Union and Madison Squares were closed all day, the City Hall tent was open only until noon, and Col. John W. Marshall's tent in Union Square bore a sign directing all would-be volunteers to apply at the headquarters in the Morton House.

The only tent open for business was that of the Old Guard in Bowling Green. Applicants, however, were few and far between, although a crowd hovered around all day as usual. A concert of patriotic airs was again given by the Old Guard Band late in the afternoon, and recruiting became a little more brisk. The musicians felt rather uncomfortable, as they were compelled to play outside, but they stuck bravely to their posts and their example proved a stimulus to the somewhat laggard patriots. More than 100 men signed the rolls.

Lafayette Post Enrollment.

The following statement was given out yesterday at the headquarters of the Lafayette Post Brigade, 256 Broadway:

The signed and witnessed enrollments of recruits at these headquarters, with the returns verified by oath, now reach 5,137, in addition to one regiment offered entire whose enrollments have not been turned in, making a total of 6,337 men.

The officers of these regiments, battalions, and companies will hold their various commands in readiness to respond instantly to any call for muster, inspection, and examination. The drilling and training will continue until we receive replies as to the possibility of acceptance of any of the regiments we offer for service.

Officers can only be commissioned by the approval of the Governor of the State of New York, and recruits accepted after the usual rigid examination and inspection the Government requires, in addition to that already progressing under our detailed medical staff.

Post Surgeon Francis A. Utter will make the details of surgeons for our own examinations. He will assign any medical officers for such duty who may be able to report for such duty in aid of our work.

The assignment of hours for the use of rooms for drill and organization purposes will be made by Major L. Curtis Brackett, who will attend for that purpose at the northeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily. Major Brackett will also arrange a detail of three battalions for instruction at the guns of the various forts in the harbor in accordance with permission granted us. This will enable us to offer aid at working the guns before any enlistments for an emergency should arise requiring it.

Drill Hours Announced.

Major Brackett announced later that the drill hours at the provisional armory in Fifth Avenue would be from 10 A. M. to noon, from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M., and from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Physical examinations were held there during the day, and out of 227 men examined it was announced that only 14 had been rejected.

Reports of the Matanzas bombardment reached the Bowery at an early hour yesterday, and lent an impetus to the recruiting station, which is again in operation at No. 19. It had been closed for several days, as the number of men required by M. C. Hughes, the organizer, had been obtained. The physical examination, however, was responsible for so large a decrease in the ranks that additional recruits had to be called for, and a placard on the window of the station announced that about 450 men were needed. Nearly half of this number applied during the day, but the recruiting officers were more particular about the would-be soldiers, and only about 150 were accepted. Pending a completion of the regiment, drills have been suspended.

At the headquarters of William Astor Chanler's regiment, 140 Sixth Avenue, physical examination of recruits was again in progress yesterday, and of about 300 men examined 250 passed the test successfully. Drills were held in the evening, officers from the National Guard regiments putting the "awkward squads" through the manual.

The Bankers and Brokers.

Secretary Charles E. Quincey of the Bankers and Brokers' Regiment, which is being organized in Wall Street, said yesterday that over $4,000 had already been received at headquarters toward the payment of the necessary equipment of the regiment. This sum came unsolicited, and the Secretary thought that if necessary $100,000 could easily be raised. Enlistments were not as brisk yesterday as they had been the day previous, and this was ascribed to the inclemency of the weather. The names on the muster rolls, however, already number about 500, and it is thought that by the beginning of next week the full strength will have been recruited. Many bankers and brokers have expressed a desire to equip portions of the regiment, and have offered to send their checks for the necessary amounts at once, but they have been requested to wait until the organization has been perfected. It has virtually been decided to procure officers for the regiment from the ranks of the Seventh, and several officers of that organization called yesterday to announce their willingness to accept commissions.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning McCartney has written to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, offering the services of the uniformed street-cleaning force of this city for the defense of New York, should the occasion arise for such service. The men are all more or less drilled, as regular drills have been held for the purpose of maintaining the discipline of the force. Deputy Commissioner Gibson, who is a retired Captain of the Seventh United States Cavalry, has offered his services both to President McKinley and to Gov Black. He is willing to act in any capacity, though he prefers to be assigned to the cavalry.

THE JUNTA WILL ACQUIESCE.

Cubans Say Any Plans of This Government Will Suit Them.

Regarding the expedition that it is said will shortly be sent to Cuba to supply the insurgents with arms, ammunition, equipment, and general supplies, under the auspices of the United States Government, a member of the Cuban Junta said yesterday:

"Whatever the arrangement made between the United States Government and the Cubans, it will be made under the direction of the United States officials. The Cubans will have nothing to say. Whatever is proper to give out for publication will doubtless be given out by the officials at Washington. We shall have nothing to say."

As to the report that 5,000 Cubans will go to Cuba from the United States, it has been the hope of Cubans here ever since the United States has taken an active part in the Cuban troubles that they would have an opportunity to bear arms in the final attack which is to make Cuba free.

They have not yet been recruited, however. It is not at all improbable, however, that in the carrying out of the scheme to arm the insurgents the Government may avail itself of the Cubans in this country who are American citizens, and could be armed as any other volunteers. Many of them have fought in the present war, and all of them are immune from the ills of the wet season.

It was said among the Cubans yesterday that the attack made on Matanzas by Admiral Sampson was due to information received that the Spaniards were about to mount ten large modern guns. Nearly all the guns already mounted in the Matanzas forts, they said, were of the obsolete type.

Theological Students Enlist.

The Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary has announced that examinations will be waived in the cases of all students who enlist. Ex-President Hastings told them that as loyal citizens they should not question causes, and that it was the duty of professors and students alike to stand ready to serve their country. Two of the students have already entered service in the South, and many others are volunteering.

WILL FIND HIS BRIDE DEAD.

Mrs. Ramseys Passes Away While Her Husband Speeds to Her Bedside.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 28.—County Clerk John R. Ramseys of Bergen County is speeding toward Clarksburg, West Va., with the hope of finding his bride alive, but he will be disappointed, for information received here to-day stated that Mrs. Ramseys died last night.

The County Clerk was married three months ago to-day, at the home of the bride in Clarksburg. She came North with her husband, but her health, which was not very good, became worse, and a month ago Mrs. Ramseys decided to return to her home, with the hope that the change would do her good.

Mrs. Ramseys was an orphan and well known in Clarksburg. She was a niece of Senator J. N. Camden and Col. W. P. Thompson, owner of the Brookdale Farm.

The New County of Nassau.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 28.—The news from Albany that Gov. Black had signed the bill creating the County of Nassau out of the portion of Queens County which was left out of Greater New York, was received with joy here. The assessed valuation of the county is $29,589,381. Of the 61 counties of the State, Nassau being the sixty-first, 41 have a smaller valuation. The population is in excess of 50,000, and there are at least 25 of them in the State with a smaller population. A full set of county officials will be elected in the Fall, who will commence their terms Jan. 1, 1899.

Low Offer for Hoboken Bonds.

The recent Legislature of New Jersey authorized the City of Hoboken to issue $150,000 worth of thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds to pay for asphalting the streets, a question having been raised as to the validity of the act under which the work was done. Bids were to be presented to the Common Council on Wednesday night, but only one was received. It was from the New Jersey Title Guarantee Company of Jersey City, which offered to take the entire issue at par and accrued interest. When the bonds were offered originally, and before the act by which they were first authorized was pronounced unconstitutional, the city was offered 107 for half the bonds, while no offer fell below 101. Mayor Fagan attributes the lack of bids to the stringency in the money market in consequence of the war. The committee will probably be instructed to advertise the bonds again.

Lightship in Distress Off Virginia.

CAPE HENRY, Va., April 28.—The keeper of the life-saving station at Little Island reports a United States lightship off that station flying signals of distress.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises...5:01|Sun sets...6:54|Moon sets...1:22

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...12:34|Gov. Isl'd...1:04|H. Gate....3:00
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...1:30|Gov. Isl'd...1:50|H. Gate....3:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30.		
Advance, Colon	1.00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Altai, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bergen, Campeche	10:30 A. M.	
Caribbee, Leeward and Windward Islands	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Isands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close May 13 at 6:30 P. M.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 28.—SS Empress of China arr. here yesterday at 6:10 A. M.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arr. at Vancouver, were dispatched East and are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Monday, May 2.

Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, May 4 at 6:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 29.

Albano, Havre, April 14.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 24.
Bencroy, Liverpool, April 13.
Caracas, Curacao, April 21.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 23.
Exeter City, Swansea, April 16.
Hesperia, Galveston, April 11.
Horatio, Para, April 18.
Lucania, Liverpool, April 23.
Madiana, St. Thomas, April 24.
Nacoochee, Savannah, April 25.
Paris, Southampton, April 22.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, April 17.
Tallahassee, Savannah, April 25.
Tokio, Hull, April 10.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Michigan, London, April 18.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 23.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 27.

SUNDAY, MAY 1.

Hevelius, St. Lucia, April 23.
Huron, Shields, April 17.
La Bourgogne, Havre, April 23.
Manhanset, Dundee, April 17.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, April 20.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

El Mar, New Orleans, April 27.
Massachusetts, London, April 21.
Peninsular, Fayal, April 19.
Tauric, Liverpool, April 22.
Victoria, London, April 21.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Foreland, Hamburg, April 23.
Noordland, Antwerp, April 19.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

British Queen, Antwerp, April 20.
Crest, Shields, April 20.
Fulda, Gibraltar, April 25.
Nueces, Galveston, April 27.
Strathesla, Swansea, April 20.

W. & J. Sloane

To close out a line of

750 PAIRS

LACE CURTAINS

of all grades, in lots of one to five pairs, will offer them for remainder of this week AT LESS THAN ORIGINAL COST.

Broadway & 19th St.

Arrived—Thursday, April 28.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen April 16 and Southampton April 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:48 A. M.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, Bremen April 19 and Southampton and Cherbourg 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Rotterdam April 9, with mdse. to Bar ber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston April 27, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 28, 9:30 P. M., northeast, strong breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Chalmette, for New Orleans.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, for Hamburg, &c.
SS Kate, (Aust.,) for Genoa.
SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Kurrachee, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Corean, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

Spoken.

Ship Port Patrick, (Br.,) McLellan, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken April 5 in lat. 3 south, lon. 31 west.

Bark Inverdruie, (Nor.,) Whittusen, from Avonmouth for New York, was spoken April 22 in lat. 49, lon. 19.

Notice to Mariners.

MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA—LIGHT VESSELS.

Notice is heheby given by the Lighthouse Board that at any time after May 1, 1898, the following named Light Vessels may be taken from their stations without further notice: Nantucket Shoals Light Vessel No. 66, Fire Island Light Vessel No. 68, Northeast End Light Vessel No. 44, Five-fathom Bank Light Vessel No. 40, Fenwick Island Shoal Light Vessel No. 52, Winter Quarter Shoal Light Vessel No. 45, Cape Charles Light Vessel No. 49, Diamond Shoal Light Vessel No. 71, Frying-Pan Shoals Light Vessel No. 1.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Pages 38, (No. 141,) 64, (No. 316,) 80, (Nos. 421 and 422,) 94, (Nos. 481 and 483,) 96, (No. 488,) 110, (No. 575,) and 116, (No. 620,) and the List of Beacons and Buoys, 1897, Second Lighthouse District, (Page 79,) Third Lighthouse District, (Pages 94, 96, and 98,) Fourth Lighthouse District, (Pages 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 43, and 44,) Fifth Lighthouse District, (Pages 12 and 97,) and Sixth Lighthouse District, (Page 7.)

NEW JERSEY — NEWARK BAY — SUNKEN COAL BOATS MARKED WITH OBSTRUCTION BUOY AND RED LANTERNS.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 28.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that two coal-laden barges are sunken and partially capsized in Newark Bay, New Jersey, about 350 feet N. E. by E. from Corner Stake Light.

The wrecks are directly in the turn of the channel, and are very dangerous. The outer barge is marked by a spar buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, and each of the barges will show a red lantern at night. The buoy is in 14 feet mean low water and the safest channel is to the northward of it.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 28.—The North Hook Beacon and South Hook Beacon Lighthouses are extinguished to-night.

Miscellaneous.

SANDY HOOK, N J., April 28.—Capt. Edwards of Life Saving Station No. 2 reports that the pile driver Owen J. Malee of Branchport, N. J., is sunk in the Shrewsbury River, where she has been employed repairing a dike. The life-saving station men saved all they could.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 28.—SS Glanton, (Br.,) Capt. Hubert, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Capt. Main, from New York arr. at Greenock to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York, arr. at Naples at 11 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) Capt. Shurlock, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4:25 A. M. April 29.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, from New York, arr. at Venice April 24 and sld. 26th for Trieste.

SS Blue Star, (Br.,) Capt. Blacklin, from Rio Janeiro for New York, arr. at St. Lucia yesterday

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, arr. at Dantzic April 26.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, sld. from Rotterdam for New York April 26.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Vera, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, sld. from Manchester for New York yesterday.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Veysoy, sld. from Girgenti for New York April 21.

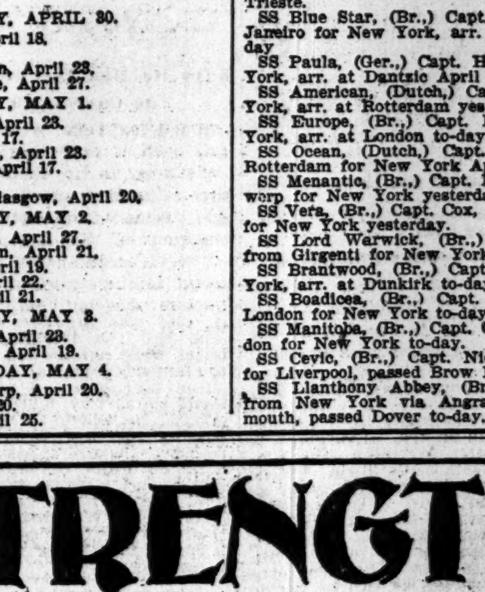
SS Brantwood, (Br.,) Capt. Sawyer, from New York, arr. at Dunkirk to-day.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Llanthony Abbey, (Br.,) Capt. Townsend, from New York via Angra (Azores) and Falmouth, passed Dover to-day.



STRENGTH is developed by JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Makes Flesh and Blood

Prof. Pietra Santa, of Paris, writes: "As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and when through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore, I regard it of immense value to the practitioner to bring to his aid a nutritious tonic and remedy like the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACTS, which will act not only as a tonic, but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant."

AVOID SUBSTITUTES

DEBATE ON WAR TAX BILL

Many Eloquent Appeals Made by Republicans for the House to Stand Together.

AN INCOME TAX RIDICULED

Some Democrats Feel Impelled to Vote for the Measure, Bond Clause and All—General Sentiment Favors the Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Debate was continued in the House to-day on the War Revenue bill. Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, was the first speaker. In the course of his remarks Mr. Payne said that in disciplined armies and seasoned soldiers Spain at present had the advantage, and that it was therefore the part of prudence to supply the Government with all the pecuniary means necessary to recruit and prepare our army for the field. He combated the opinion of Mr. Sayers, that $300,000,000 would be sufficient. Our war preparations were costing $25,000,000 a month. With armies in the field the expenditure would be much greater. He did not, however, think that it would be necessary to sell the full $500,000,000 of bonds authorized by the bill before the December session of Congress, but he pointed out that some of the taxes imposed by the bill would not go into effect at once. The stamp tax, for instance, would not go into effect until June 1.

He ridiculed the proposition of the minority to raise $100,000,000 from an income tax, in the face of the Supreme Court decision, and expressed his astonishment that Mr. Bailey yesterday had argued that the beer tax imposed by the bill was a direct tax and a tax on personal property. He called attention to the fact that the tax was on the sale and consumption of beer.

Mr. Bailey interrupted to ask if Mr. Payne was a lawyer. "I ask in all seriousness," he said; "he does not talk like one." [Laughter.]

"He was not brought up in the law school of the gentleman from Texas," replied Mr. Payne.

"It were better if he had been," retorted Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Wheeler Will Vote for the Bill.

Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) a member of the committee, announced his opposition to the bond provision, but said if it was not stricken out he would feel impelled to vote for the measure.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) discussed the conditions of the Treasury. He objected to the leaders on the majority side picturing to the country a bankrupt treasury in order to lay a foundation for bond issues.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) in support of the bill, said that the loans proposed to be floated by the pending bill could not be avoided. The ordinary and extraordinary revenues of the Government would not be sufficient to prosecute a great war. He regarded the bond provision of the bill as its most beneficent feature. It opened the door to patriotism by giving those who could not go to the front an opportunity to share the glory of supporting the Government. It carried the responsibility of the war into every household and every hearthstone. The man who could not carry a musket could carry a bond.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) criticised some of the internal revenue features of the bill as especially onerous on the poor, and argued that the wealthy of the country should bear a greater proportion of the war taxes. He quoted Secretary Gage as saying that $500,000,000 was sufficient to prosecute the war. As there was now in the Treasury $200,000,000, he contended that a bond authorization was unnecessary.

Mr. Hopkins's Address.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) commended the bill as the best that could be framed to raise extraordinary revenues. Over $55,000,000 would be obtained from beer and tobacco, articles of voluntary consumption. The remainder would come from tonnage taxation and from the stamp tax, which would fall mainly upon the classes able to pay. The bond feature of the bill had been urged, he said, by the patriotic Administration which was to prosecute the war. Every nation in time of foreign war was obliged to pledge the future in order to maintain its credit.

He derided the income-tax proposition of the minority, and was especially caustic in his criticism of the proposition to issue $58,000,000 of greenbacks. In one year of the civil war the greenbacks had cost the Government $300,000,000. If the issue of greenbacks were resumed, the parity between gold and silver would soon be gone, specie payments would be suspended, and fiat money with all its train of evils would again be inaugurated.

No greater blow could be struck at our success, he said, than the adoption of the propositions of the minority.

Messrs. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) and Mann (Rep., Ill.,) made brief speeches in support of the bill.

Mr. McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said the great mistake that we always made in the past when confronted by war had been to underestimate the magnitude of the task before us. The mistake had been dearly paid for in treasure and in blood. There was no indication that we intended to repeat the old error. The President had very properly called for more volunteers than it is probable we would require, and he argued that Congress ought to stand loyally behind him, in providing sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the war. Too much, rather than too little, should be raised.

No Time to Play Politics.

Mr. McClellan said that on all issues involving the honor of the Nation there should be no difference of opinion. This was no time to play politics. This was no time to draw party lines. If his own ideas as to how the war revenue should be raised did not prevail, if the views of the minority were voted down, he declared that he should feel it to be his duty as a man and as an American to ignore personal predilections and party doctrines and vote for the bill.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) made an eloquent appeal to the members to lay aside party politics and give cash without reserve to the Government to prosecute the war. He had believed that there would be no war, but it had come. The spirit of the Dark Ages had not disappeared. The animal instincts of man still found vent. He despised war, and hoped to see the time come when intellect and conscience would be the arbiters of differences between men and nations. But the Chief Executive had unfurled the flag, and all his brain and heart and energy should go to its support. He for one should not be driven at such a time into belonging to one side or the other of the American Congress. He recalled the wars of the Scotch clans in his own native country and how they presented a solid front to the English at the border, and thought that we should follow their example now. Thus far politics had been kept in the rear. Together both sides had declared war and rallied the young men of the country. "Let us not," said he, "hurl them into the ranks of battle and the jaws of death with the sound of dissention ringing in their ears. I care not how we provide the sinews of war, so that they are the least burdensome. But taxation there must be. The step we have taken has already cut down our revenues. All our estimates are gone. We need men, bullets, and cash. Let us move up like brothers. Let there be no this side or that side, no Republican and no Democrat. Let us fold up our campaign speeches and back up the step we have taken by giving cash without reserve." [Applause.]

Mr. Lovering's Speech.

Representative Lovering of Massachusetts referred to the need of the various classes of insurance as needing more individual consideration in fixing rates, and said the most vulnerable point in Spain's condition to-day was her financial condition and her gold standard. Representative Russell of Connecticut reviewed past experiences in former war expenditures, and characterized the war as one, not of revenge nor territorial aggression, but for better civilization and more perfect humanity. Representative Sperry of Connecticut urged community on the bill, suggesting it was no time to make fine points.

Representative Lanham of Texas said he had no serious objection to offer to the bond feature of the bill, but that the income tax and the internal revenue tax would provide sufficient revenue for all usual purposes. Representatives Evans of Kentucky and Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, the latter making a strong defense of the income tax provisions proposed by the minority, also spoke.

Representative Sherman moved that when the House adjourned at the night session it be to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was agreed to. The committee then arose, and at 5:35 o'clock took a recess till 8 o'clock.

The night session was occupied by brief speeches, and many of them were "pegs" upon which members, under the leave to print, could hang speeches in The Congressional Record.

NO DELAY EXPECTED IN SENATE.

Mr. Allison States the Position of the Committee on Finance.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Senate Committee on Finance will meet Monday to take up the War Revenue bill. The members of the committee do not anticipate any delay in getting the bill out of committee, and it can be said that there is no thought of eliminating a bond provision in order to secure the expeditious passage of the other portions of the bill.

Said Senator Allison in reply to a question concerning the intention of the committee with reference to the bond paragraph:

"We shall certainly not abandon a bond provision, because ample provision must be made to carry on the war, and this cannot be done by taxation alone immediately. With 125,000 extra soldiers already called for and others to come, the Government will have to be supplied with the sinews of war.

"The demonstrations being made will require a large sum. We have already practically expended the $50,000,000 appropriated for the defense of the country, and it would not be wise for Congress to adjourn and leave Washington with war existing without providing the necessary means to carry it on, or without making provisions for the funds from which to meet the demand of the appropriations therefor when made. We shall also increase the revenues, but there must be means of raising money before additional funds which will be secured from the revenue features of the bill can be made available. The bill will pass the Senate with a bond provision included, nor will there be any great delay in its passage, in my judgment."

STATUS OF HOUSE DEMOCRATS.

Likely to Stand Solid Against the Bond Clause on First Voting Only.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—When the vote is taken upon the War Revenue bill in the House the solid Democratic vote at first will be cast for the amendment to strike out the bond provision and insert in lieu thereof the provision for an income tax.

It was reported in some quarters that Mr. Bailey and the majority of the Democrats are even determined to stick out against any bond authorization, because they deem a bond issue unnecessary, but quite a number of Democrats, headed by Mr. McClellan of New York, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, believe that failing to perfect the bill as they desire, it is yet their duty to vote for it, and they have announced their purpose of doing so to their colleagues. It is said that about fifteen Democrats have thus far declared their intention of following Mr. McClellan's leadership in this matter.

But later there were some conferences between the Republican and Democratic leaders on the question of the final vote. It seems likely now that the opposition will content itself with a record vote on the proposition to strike out the bond provision and substitute the income tax, and that there will be no roll call upon the final passage. There will simply be a viva voce vote.

FIFTY AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

All to be Offered to the War Revenue Measure in the House To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee held a meeting to-day at which fifty amendments to the War Revenue bill were agreed to. These will be offered in the House to-morrow. Many of them are mere verbal amendments, but there were some of considerable importance. One of them exempts mutual and co-operative life insurance companies from taxation.

The tax on insurance companies is transferred from the policies to the premiums. In this the amendment conforms to the law of 1866. The tax on marine, inland, and fire insurance policies, is extended to cover employers' liability associations, title insurance companies, glass and all other special insurance companies of which many classes have given up in the past few years. Railroad telegraphic messages and all other leased wire messages are exempted by an amendment limiting the tax to messages "on which the companies' charges are to be paid or to be collected."

The tax on chewing gum is reduced from one cent on a five-cent package to ¼ of a cent. The tax on beer is extended to include beer "stored." The amendment was deemed necessary to cover beer in storage. The license of dealers in leaf tobacco is reduced from $24 to $12 on those whose sales do not exceed $10,000 per annum, and from $48 to $24 on dealers whose sales exceed that amount. The most important amendment was one which levies a tax of one cent upon all pay telephone messages costing below 25 cents. The original provision exempted messages for a distance below thirty miles. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, estimates that this amendment, which will cover all city and suburban business, will raise $5,000,000.

THE BOND ISSUE MATTER.

Secretary Gage Returns to Washington with Assurances of Support from New York Bankers.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Gage returned this morning from New York, where he had a conference yesterday with prominent bankers in regard to the proposed bond issue for raising a war fund. In speaking to-day of the conference, the Secretary said that the principal purpose of his visit to New York was to obtain from representative financiers and capitalists their views on the proposed bond issue. He had no definite proposition to make, and none was expected from the bankers. The result of the conference, however, was eminently satisfactory. All seemed disposed to do anything and everything possible to give any needed financial support to the Government in the present emergency.

Although there would be no financial inducement for capitalists to invest in 3 per cent. bonds when time loans were bringing 6 per cent. and even more, the question of profit would be put to one side, and whatever assistance the Government needed would be forthcoming. All favored the popular loan idea, and thought that the people should be given an opportunity to invest in the new issue. Some of the bankers expressed doubt as to the ability of the Government to place among people of small means as much as $100,000,000 of the bonds at 3 per cent., especially as many of the savings banks throughout the country were paying 3½ and 4 per cent. However, they were willing to assist in disposing of whatever was left, and they had no doubt that the whole amount offered would be subscribed for at once, and possibly two or three times over.

Most of the bankers present thought that the first issue should be $200,000,000. War, they knew, was an expensive business, and although there might not be need for that amount, in all probability there would be, and in any event it was always best to be prepared for every contingency. This amount, with the $220,000,000 now in the Treasury and the $100,000,000 a year which it is thought will be raised by the pending war revenues bill, will put the finances of the country on a very satisfactory basis.

The Secretary was much gratified at the patriotic spirit manifested at the conference, and he has no doubt of the hearty and disinterested support of the leading capitalists of the country in any emergency.

SENATOR PASCO'S MEMORIALS.

They Come from a Board of Trade—Serious Condition of Commerce—War Tax Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) presented memorials from the Florida Board of Trade concerning the interference with the coastwise trade by the present condition of war. Mr. Pasco said that the matter was becoming serious, as American vessels were being forced by the conditions existing to refuse business. He thought the Committee on Commerce ought to consider the subject promptly, and the memorials were referred to that committee.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) introduced the following resolution:

That the bonded indebtedness of the United States should not be increased, but that the necessary means to carry on the war against Spain should be raised by increasing the revenues of the Government, including a tax on incomes and by issuing silver certificates against the seigniorage now in the Treasury, and by such additional issues of United States legal-tender notes as may be necessary.

The resolution went over.

The Senate passed bills of minor importance, and at 1:45 o'clock held an executive session, adjourning at 2 o'clock.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION AGAIN.

Desire of the Senate Foreign Committee to Secure Action on Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting to-day for further consideration of the question of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

There is a general desire on the part of the members of the committee to take up the treaty and secure action upon it in view of the emergency occasioned by the Spanish war, but the opponents of the treaty refuse to withdraw their opposition, alleging the insufficiency of the exigency. The committee had this phase of the question under consideration, but adjourned without reaching a definite conclusion as to the plan to be pursued.

Prof. John B. Moore qualified to-day at the State Department as Assistant Secretary of State, and in the absence of Secretary Day received the representatives of foreign Governments having diplomatic business with the United States. Among them was Mr. Hatch, Minister from Hawaii. The latter, it is understood, called to ascertain so far as possible the policy of the United States with regard to the Republic of Hawaii in connection with the war with Spain.

It is said he had no information to communicate with reference to the report that the United States flag had been raised at Honolulu, the latest mails received at the legation making no reference to such an act. Although it is impossible to obtain any official information on that particular point, it is understood that the Hawaiian Minister was informed that the Administration was not likely to change its policy toward the Hawaiian Islands pending action by the Senate on the treaty providing for the annexation of those islands to the United States.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Conferees of Both Houses Reach an Agreement—Amendments Retained.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The conferees of the two houses reached an agreement on the Naval Appropriation bill before adjourning to-night. All the Senate increases in the way of monitors and torpedo boats were adopted. These increases include four monitors, at $1,250,000, and sixteen instead of twelve torpedo boat destroyers. All the other important additions made by the Senate are retained. The language in regard to the enlistment of seamen was changed so as to provide for 1,000 more marines.

A provision was inserted giving the Secretary of the Navy authority to enlist volunteers up to the rank of Commander. This was done so that the department could avail itself of the services of the officers of the American liners chartered by the Government. The conference will be reported to-morrow.

House Passes an Urgency War Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The House to-day passed an urgency war measure, repealing the limitations upon the purchase of Quartermaster's supplies during the existing war with Spain. Mr. Hull explained that the measure was deemed urgently necessary by the Quartermaster's Department of the army to avoid embarrassment in the war preparations in progress.

NEW YORK OFFICES FILLED.

C. H. Treat Internal Revenue Collector in the Second District and Michael Kerwin Pension Agent.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York—CHARLES H. TREAT.

Pension Agent at New York—MICHAEL KERWIN.

Navy—Lieut. Commander Wells L. Field to be a Commander; Lieut. Daniel D. V. Stuart to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Lieutenants, Junior Grade, to be Lieutenants—Edwin A. Anderson, John M. Poyer, Charles P. Eaton, John M. Ellicott.

Charles H. Treat.

Charles H. Treat, nominated for Internal Revenue Collector in the Second District of New York, is well known in local Republican circles, although he has never been identified with factional politics. He owes his nomination, it is said, to Secretary Bliss. Senator Platt wanted the place for John H. Gunner, but did not oppose Mr. Treat's nomination when he found Secretary Bliss insistent. Mr. Treat was Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club during the Presidential canvass of 1896 and made many speeches for the McKinley and Hobart ticket.

Michael Kerwin.

Michael Kerwin, nominated for Pension Agent, is an organization Republican of many years' standing and a warm personal friend of Senator Platt. His first public place was a clerkship in the New York Post Office. He held several small Federal places prior to 1888 and was the editor and proprietor of The Catholic Tablet and spent his leisure in ward and district politics. He was appointed Internal Revenue Collector by President Harrison and later succeeded John McClave on Mayor Gilroy's bipartisan Police Board. He was removed from the board with Charles H. Murray by Mayor Strong after he had declined to resign. He served in several regiments during the civil war, and retired after peace was proclaimed with the brevet rank of Brigadier General.

SIEGE AT LA PAZ RAISED.

Minister to Bolivia Advises the State Department of the Fact.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Department of State is in receipt of information from George H. Bridgeman, United States Minister to Bolivia, that by the supreme decree of the Bolivian Government, the declaration of siege, placed upon the city of La Paz on Jan. 17, 1898, has been raised, and public notice thereof was published on March 21, 1898.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Burrsville, Clara Patterson; Grover, J. B. Buchanan.

New York—Ashton, George Pierson; Creek Locks, Henry S. Tucker; West Park, Richard T. Atkins.

Father McCormick Starts South.

The Rev. Father John McCormick of West Hoboken, who was appointed Chaplain of the battleship Indiana, left yesterday for Key West, where he will board a transport vessel for Havana Harbor to join the fleet. For three years Father McCormick has acted as assistant to the Rev. Father McNulty, at Paterson. He was ordained as a priest at St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, about six years ago. He was born and educated at West Hoboken, where his parents still live.

Prayer in the Senate for Success.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Chaplain of the Senate to-day invoked the divine blessing upon the army and navy of the United States, praying that they be kept under the protection of God's good providence and that He prosper their arms, bringing their efforts to a speedy and glorious success.

Miss Gould's Patriotic Offer.

Word comes from Washington that President McKinley has received a telegram from Miss Helen Gould in which she offered to donate $100,000 to the Government to be used for National purposes. At Miss Gould's home yesterday she would not confirm the report, but said she would not deny that she had made an offer.

Middletown Woman Insane Over War.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 28.—Mrs. Mortimer Godfrey, who has relatives in the local militia, worried over the prospects of war until she has become insane. She grabbed her four-year-old child by the arm, and started for the Shawangunk Mountains, screaming that the world was coming to an end.

NEUTRALITY OF PORTUGAL

The Lisbon Government Adopts a Decree Similar to That in the Franco-Prussian War.

EXPLANATION IN WASHINGTON

The Portuguese Minister Excuses the Delay of His Government in Proclaiming Its Position—Not Threatened by America.

LISBON, April 28.—The Official Gazette will publish to-morrow a decree declaring the neutrality of Portugal in the conflict between Spain and the United States.

The terms of the decree will be similar to those used on the occasion of the Government's neutrality proclamation at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, the Portuguese Minister, called at the State Department this noon and had conferences with Acting Secretary Moore and Assistant Secretary Adee. Great interest attached to the visit, owing to the delay in the issuance of Portugal's neutrality decree, and the feeling that this delay to some extent favored Spain, in allowing her fleet at the Cape Verde Islands to remain there.

The Minister's call was not for the purpose of giving notice of Portugal's neutrality or any step in that direction, as he said his Government had not yet communicated with him on the subject. At the same time the Minister took occasion to express his strong personal conviction that Portugal would maintain the strictest neutrality between the United States and Spain.

He pointed out that in a matter of this importance there had not been sufficient time for official action. War, he said, was not declared until the 24th, the fact became public on the 25th, and the official notification, considering the difference in time, could not have reached Lisbon until the 26th. A Cabinet Council then had to be summoned, and, although not officially advised from Lisbon, the Minister felt confident that he would receive official information very soon.

As to the reports from London that the United States had sent a threatening notification to Portugal, that she would be regarded as an ally of Spain unless the Spanish fleet was ordered from the Cape Verde Islands, no confirmation could be secured from State Department officials or from the Portuguese Minister. On the contrary, these reports were dismissed as highly improbable.

Although Portugal explains her delay on the ground that the declaration of war was not made until the 24th inst., yet Great Britain declared neutrality with unusual promptness. The effect of Great Britain's speedy action was to force the United States fleet to leave Hongkong, while the effect of Portugal's delay has been to permit the Spanish fleet to remain at the Cape Verde Islands. Thus speedy action in the first case was harmful to American interests, while delayed action in the second case was equally prejudicial to the United States.

PRECAUTIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

British Cruisers Sent to Prevent Spaniards from Obtaining Coal.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, April 28.—In consequence of representations from the Colonial Government to the imperial authorities that it is possible a Spanish fleet may visit this coast to secure coal, the British Colonial Office to-day cabled to Bermuda ordering the cruisers Cordelia and Pelican to proceed immediately to Newfoundland waters to be in readiness to cope with any emergency that might arise.

HAITI CONCEDES OUR DEMANDS.

Treaty Stipulations in Regard to Privateering to be Fulfilled.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 28.—The Haitian Government to-day officially informed the United States Minister, W. F. Powell, in response to his demand on the subject, that Haiti will fulfill all the terms of her treaty with the United States in regard to privateering, &c., during the war between Spain and the United States.

The Haitian Government has been somewhat worried by the obligations of the treaty with the United States, fearing that a fulfillment of Articles XV., XXX., and XXXII. would invite a Spanish attack. Therefore the Government of Haiti wished to restrict its policy to mere neutrality. The United States Minister, however, assured the Haitian Government that the United States would exact all the obligations of the treaty, and he demanded that no shelter be given to a privateer under any circumstances.

Minister Powell pointed out that Spain, not having equal treaty privileges with the United States, the adoption of an opposite course must necessarily be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act. Haiti, it now seems, will not place herself in an unfriendly position toward this country.

NOTICE OF FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

No Official Action Taken Yet by Germany and Austria.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The French Embassy has received a cable dispatch from the Foreign Office at Paris announcing that a decree of neutrality between the United States and Spain has been issued, and that a detailed copy will be forwarded by mail. On the receipt of the dispatch the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, wrote to the State Department informing it of France's neutrality. The cable notice is brief, saying only that the decree follows the treaty of Paris of 1856.

The State Department also has been informed that Mexico, Argentine Republic, Korea, and Belgium have proclaimed neutrality. Korea's neutrality is considered important, owing to her proximity to the Philippines.

The State Department has heard nothing from Germany, but this causes no apprehension, owing to the strong assurance Germany has given that she will observe strict neutrality between the two belligerents. This assurance was conveyed to Ambassador White, and is looked upon as practically equivalent to a formal declaration of neutrality.

Attention is now being centred on the course of Austria. Her delay in declaring neutrality causes no material inconvenience, as Austria has no ports at which Spanish ships can take refuge, but it discloses that Austria's strong tendencies are with Spain, owing to the dynastic relations between the thrones of Austria and Spain.

SPANIARDS' WORK IN LONDON.

Navy Subscription Regarded as an Abuse of Diplomatic Privilege.

LONDON, April 28.—The Spanish Ambassador, Count von Rascon, and Countess de Casa Valencia, wife of the former Spanish Ambassador here, have opened funds in connection with the war between Spain and the United States. The fund of the Countess, however, is only intended for the relief of the sick and wounded, but the subscriptions being collected by the Spanish Ambassador are toward the national fund being raised by Spain to increase the strength of the Spanish fleet. This is regarded as a serious abuse of diplomatic privilege, and therefore questions on the subject are promised in the House of Commons.

A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Government officials are bewildered at the attitude of Great Britain. They believe the Government and the people of Great Britain hold divergent opinions, and that the official acts of Great Britain are due to a secret compact with the United States Government.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VIEWS.

He Has Proof that We Do Not Desire to Annex Cuba.

LONDON, April 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"I hear from a good source that Emperor William, who is deeply interested in the Cuban question, has repeatedly taken occasion to explain his views as to Germany's neutrality. His Majesty is all the more entitled to pursue his present policy as he possesses absolute proof that the United States do not intend ever to annex Cuba. They are prepared to suffer defeat from the Spaniards at first, but they will not end the war until Spain renounces her sovereignty over Cuba, which can then, and not till then, gradually be restored to order."

THE JUNTA IS INDIGNANT.

Mr. Palma Disclaims All Connection with the Cuban-American League's Bond Advertisement.

There was great indignation at the Cuban Junta yesterday at an advertisement which appeared in the April number of one of the magazines over the name "Cuban-American League," Room 82, 115 Broadway, New York. A portion of the advertisement read:

> Every lover of liberty should help the cause of Cuban independence by purchasing Cuban bonds. It is now clear to almost every mind that Cuba will achieve her independence, when these bonds, now selling at 50 per cent., will be worth more than par, and if Cuba joins the Union of States, which is very probable, they will be United States bonds.

This advertisement appeared before Congress took final action, and when an attempt was being made to hurt the cause of Cuba by misrepresentations concerning Cuban bonds.

Room 82, 115 Broadway, is the office occupied by the organization called the "Cuban League," with which Ethan Allen is identified, and of the "Cuban-American League." William O. McDowell, connected with both leagues, also occupies the office. Mr. McDowell came to notice once before in connection with the Columbian Liberty bell.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, delegate of the Cuban Republic, when he saw the advertisement yesterday, said that he had not previously seen it, though he had seen another advertisement printed somewhat earlier over the name of William O. McDowell. Each advertisement was entirely without authorization, he said, and then he got out the copy of a letter he wrote on Jan. 29 to Mr. McDowell, which read as follows:

> I have carefully considered the contents of yours of the 27th inst., of the printed matter lately circulated by you, and have received your previous letters and inclosures.
>
> I cannot, of course, interfere with any association you or others see fit to organize, but I cannot in any way give even my moral support to them when they assume the position yours now occupy.
>
> You are fully aware that Cuba has received no financial benefit worthy of mention from your organizations, and now that you are advocating annexation to the United States, it behooves me to manifest to you in the plainest terms, that I must refuse to have any connection with your organizations.
>
> I cannot be even indirectly connected with the plans you have promulgated. I hope it will not become necessary for me to make public what I now express. I notice also that you have advertised the sale of Cuban bonds as our agent. I must ask you to refrain from doing so. I am sorry that I now have to assume this position, but I cannot allow a policy to be dictated to our republic. Very truly yours,
>
> T. ESTRADA PALMA.

Gen. Palma commented on the fact that Mr. McDowell had withdrawn his own name as agent from the advertisement, but that the advertisement was continued over the name of his association, the "Cuban-American League." Gen. Palma said that the Junta at this time was not trying to sell bonds, and it had no agents for their sale. Mr. Guerra, the Treasurer of the legation and revolutionary party, is the only person authorized to sell the bonds.

PHARMACISTS GRADUATE.

Eight of the College of Pharmacy Students Have Enlisted in the Navy.

Arthur Richards, who with seven other classmates enlisted in the navy several days ago, delivered the valedictory address before the graduating class of the College of Pharmacy last night at Carnegie Music Hall. He delivered his address in the uniform of the United States Navy, and as soon as he had finished he returned to the navy yard to report for duty again. The hall, which was decorated with the National colors, was filled with an enthusiastic and patriotic audience. Mr. Richards was frequently cheered.

One hundred and fifty-seven young men and women received diplomas. Only three of the young men who had enlisted in the navy as apothecaries were able to be present, the others, with the exception of Robert J. Sigel, who has been assigned to the New Orleans, were held at their posts for an emergency. The others who enlisted are Albert Beckery, L. H. D. Fraser, I. S. Gellert, A. D. Miles, G. W. Patton, Philip G. Teufer, and Arthur Richards. Acting President Charles F. Chandler and Bishop Potter made addresses.

CHEERED A JUDGE IN COURT.

Time to Pay Rent Given by Judge McKean to Men Ordered to the Front.

John McGrath of 363 East Seventy-sixth Street, a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was defendant in the Yorkville Civil Court in a dispossess suit brought against him by Adolph Parel, agent for Mrs. Wertheimer, owner of the building. Parel said McGrath owed $6.50 rent and was going away without paying.

Parel did not want to give McGrath time to pay, although the latter said he had been ordered to the front, and it would be a great hardship on his family to be put out in the street.

"You haven't got a spark of patriotism in you," said Judge McKean to Parel. "I'll give this man till Monday to pay, and if he is not ready then I'll pay the money myself."

Everybody in the courtroom got up and gave three cheers, and after thanking Judge McKean and saying he only wanted time, McGrath left the room.

A similar case was that of John Mattie of 527 East Seventy-second Street, a member of the Eighth Regiment, who gave the Judge a letter from his Colonel asking for as much consideration as possible. He was also given till Monday to pay his back rent.

NURSES' ASSOCIATED ALUMNAE.

Resolution Passed at the Convention Offering Their Services for War.

The Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada held the second meeting of their three-day convention at the International Health Exposition, in the Grand Central Palace, yesterday, and added their quota to the war sentiment now afloat. The following resolution was passed, offering the services of members:

> To the Hon. Secretary of War, Washington:
>
> The Associated Alumnae of Trained Nurses of the United States and Canada, including 2,000 graduates of twenty-four training schools, offer their services for any work which the medical department of the army may demand of them in connection with the war with Spain.

PRINCETON STUDENTS DRILL.

Four Companies Are Preparing to Offer Their Services.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 28.—The four companies of Princeton students, made up of the senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman, classes, have shown considerable proficiency in the different drills. They are going to offer their services as soon as it is decided they are competent to go into battle.

All four companies have selected Captains as follows: Senior—Halsey Sayles; Junior—G. J. Russell; Sophomore—W. H. Edwards; Freshman—J. D. Tilford.

A fife and drum corps of students has been formed. About 250 are drilling.

Captain Leaves College for War.

Capt. Frank H. Edmunds of the First Infantry, United States Army, who has been Instructor of Military Tactics at Fordham College, left yesterday to join his regiment on orders from Washington. He distributed the military diplomas to the graduating class, and after the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., President of the college, had made a speech, in which he complimented Capt. Edmunds for the efficient work he had accomplished at the college, the men presented the Captain with a sword, through John E. Claffy, the senior Captain of the battalion of the class of '98. They then escorted Capt. Edmunds to the station, the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and gave him a rousing send-off.

Brazil Lets Us Have Her Torpedoes.

LONDON, April 28.—A special dispatch from Fiume, the seaport of Hungary, says Brazil has agreed that sixty torpedoes, which have been made there on the order of the Brazilian Government, at the Whitehead works, be transferred to the United States.

HARBOR LIGHTS PUT OUT

The Lower Bay Darkened Because of the Mines Planted There.

MANY CRAFT STILL CARELESS

There Is a Great Lack of Volunteers for the Hospital Corps—Other News of Interest Pertaining to Army Affairs.

For the further protection of the harbor during hostilities an order from the War Department was issued yesterday, through the Lighthouse Board, directing the extinguishing of the following lights in the lower bay:

Fort Tompkins Light, Norton's Point (Coney Island) Light; Romer Shoal Beacon; Old Orchard Shoal Light; Prince's Bay Light, Elm Tree and New Dorp Light, (range for Swash Channel,) North Hook Beacon, Sandy Hook, South Hook Beacon, Sandy Hook; Conover and Chapel Hill Beacons, (range for main channel;) Point Comfort and Waackaack, (range for main channel;) electric lights, Gedney Channel.

It was said yesterday by army officers that the extinguishing of the lights was thought to have been ordered at the present time, not so much to prepare for any fleet of hostile vessels that might be hovering about the coast, as for the protection of our own fleet of merchant vessels, whose Captains and pilots have thus far in many instances shown a childish disregard for the regulations provided for the avoidance of submarine explosives.

The lighthouse vessels and Harbormaster's tugs constituting the temporary harbor patrol fleet have proved utterly unable to prevent vessels of various draughts from straying through the mine fields, even during the day, while at night the regulations are in many cases utterly disregarded. Engineer officers were visibly nervous yesterday, expecting to hear at any time of a vessel having been blown up.

Object Lesson Proposed.

Major Adams of the Engineer Corps held another conference with Secretary Nash of the Board of Pilot Commissioners yesterday, and as a result it is said that the pilots are to receive practical demonstration of the danger they run in going through the channels that are closed. An old hulk may be floated over the fields and brought into collision with one of the contact mines. The result, it is hoped, may help the pilots to realize the danger of not keeping in the main channels.

Lieut. Commander Wells Field, who is in charge of the patrol fleet in the lower bay, said that he expected that the number of vessels would be augmented either by purchasing or chartering suitable vessels, but just when the fleet would be ready he could not say. It has been suggested that scows might be chartered to anchor both inside and outside of the mine fields to warn vessels, but this idea Lieut. Commander Fields said was one which only the Washington office could act on.

An official notification from the Government was posted at the Maritime Exchange yesterday that after Sunday the Fire Island Light would probably be extinguished. Secretary Nash of the Board of Pilot Commissioners said that he had official information that this order would be made to apply also to the Sandy Hook and Scotland Light Ships.

Acting under hurry orders from the War Department, Col. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at the Army Building, yesterday purchased the following supplies for immediate shipment to the troops at Chickamauga and Tampa: 2,000 canvas hammocks, 5,000 felt hats, 5,000 pairs of woolen blankets, 2,500 rubber blankets, 5,000 pairs of shoes, 5,000 canvas coats, and 5,000 canvas trousers. The coats are of the single-breasted sack style.

Bids will be opened to-day for the transportation of artillery troops from Fort Schuyler to Portsmouth, N. H. Two officers and sixty-two men are to be transferred. They will leave to-morrow.

Hospital Corps Needs Men.

Assistant Surgeon W. C. Gargas, who is recruiting for the Hospital Corps of the regular army in the Army Building, is having great difficulty in securing the necessary number of men. The army is in urgent need of 100 men, and so far forty applications have been received, out of which only one enlistment has been made. Twenty of the men who called refused to enlist when they learned that they were required to sign for three years. Fifteen left the office when told that they would not be sent to the front at once. The remainder could not pass the necessary physical examination.

Col. Charles I. Wilson, who succeeded Col. G. E. Glenn as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, arrived here yesterday from Washington and took charge of his office, at the Army Building.

Bids have been advertised for for carrying street sweepings and dry refuse to Riker's Island, as authorized by the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday, so as to avoid the extra expense and trouble caused by the new regulations of the port, which do not permit scows to go out at night.

It was said yesterday, in the office of the Commissary of Subsistence in the Army Building, that no steps had been taken looking toward the supplying of provisions to the volunteers, and that probably none would be taken so long as the regiments remained in their respective States. Each regiment of volunteers will have one of its officers detailed as Quartermaster, who will look after subsistence until the troops are ordered away, which will probably not be for a week or ten days after they are enlisted. The work will consist merely of the distribution of supplies to each company, not their purchase. Such, at least, was the practice in 1861.

Twenty-five recruits arrived yesterday at Fort Slocum, where they will join the Seventh Artillery.

Major Knight, commandant at Willets Point, yesterday received orders to have what remains there of his command in readiness for transportation South upon twelve hours' notice. The battalion which was stationed there before the war started has been scattered among the fortifications in all parts of both coasts. About fifty men and seven officers remain. It is expected that all of these except those required to watch the mines in the Sound will go. The command is ready to move at an hour's notice. It is expected that when the engineers depart a battalion of the National Guard will garrison the fort to support the artillerymen.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN ENLIST.

One Hundred and Fifty of Them Assigned to the Auxiliary Cruiser Prairie.

One hundred and fifty men of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, who have passed examinations at the navy yard, were regularly enlisted yesterday and assigned to the Prairie. They went on board the auxiliary cruiser in the afternoon, and will remain as long as their services are required.

The members of the First New York Battalion who are assigned to the Yankee are still on the New Hampshire. The men of the First, Second, and Third Divisions have passed their examinations on the receiving ship Vermont, and, until they are transferred to the Yankee, will put in their time at drills, broadsword practice, and signaling.

The members of the Brooklyn Battalion have signified their willingness to enlist in the navy for one year, and they will be ordered to man some of the smaller vessels of the auxiliary fleet, probably the Scorpion, Thespia, Viking, and Restless. The officers will be retained, and they, as well as the men, are anxious to get away. At the meeting of the Armory Board yesterday a request was received to lease the old armory of the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn for the use of the Second Battalion as a recruiting and drill armory. The Controller was instructed to execute the lease.

The collier Sterling, which has been fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was reported ready for sailing yesterday, but on account of the storm it was deemed advisable to keep her in port until the weather had moderated. The secondary battery of the Scorpion is not yet completed, but it was said at the commandant's office in the yard that the former yacht would go to sea to-morrow.

The yacht Freelance was towed across the river from the Quintard Iron Works to the navy yard. She is not to be put in the dry dock, and it is expected that she will be fitted and ready for service in a week or ten days.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard, which was formerly the steamer New York, has been at anchor off Liberty Island since she left her pier, where she was fitted out. She moved down to the regular anchorage for warships, off Tompkinsville, shortly after noon yesterday.

The steamer Michigan of the Atlantic Transport Line, which is due to-morrow from London, has on board 566 boxes of cordite, which is consigned to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Six hundred and twelve boxes of cartridges arrived at the Adams Express Company's pier in Jersey City early yesterday morning from the navy yard. They were shipped to Tampa, and are to be used by the United States infantry and cavalry regiments. The boxes were placed in five cars, and a special guard was placed over them. They were sent over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will run on express time.

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421 Fulton St., 434 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY: 10 Newark Ave.

A NEW HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

Government Officials Watch the Experiments of Prof. Volney Near Keyport, N. J.

MATAWAN, N. J., April 28.—The experiments with high explosives that are going on at Robbin's brick yard, below Keyport, on the Raritan Bay shore, are attracting attention from the Government officials. The experiments are in charge of Prof. C. Walter Volney, who has been at the brick yard for two months working, it is said, in the employ of New York capitalists.

Yesterday Commander Stuart of the Ordnance Department, at Wilmington, and Naval Constructor Louis Nixon, together with other members of the Navy Department, witnessed several successful tests under the direction of Prof. Volney. It is said that the new explosive proved surprisingly satisfactory, and that it will eventually revolutionize the use of the big guns of our navy.

It is said by those who claim to know that the explosive can be used and handled as easily and with as much safety as the ordinary powder, while the power of a charge is more than double that of the most improved explosives now in use. The utmost secrecy surrounds the operations of Prof. Volney.

CHASED BY A WARSHIP.

That Is the Subject of Capt. Tower's Latest Story.

Capt. Tower, famous on the Maritime Exchange for his sea-serpent stories and others of adventure on his three-masted schooner Rebecca W. Huddell, reached City Island yesterday sixty-four hours out from St. John, N. B. His remarkably short trip was due to a strong east-northeast gale. The feature of the trip, however, was that he was chased by a warship.

Capt. Tower reported that on Tuesday morning, about 6:30 o'clock, while the schooner was bowling along at a clipping gait, about twenty-five miles southeast of Portland, Me., he sighted a large steam warship painted black about eight miles away. He could see that the warship was putting on full steam, and her funnels were "vomiting forth," the Captain puts it, volumes of smoke, while she was making directly for his vessel.

Every stitch of canvas that she could bear was crowded on to the schooner, and the chase was kept up for half an hour without the warship having made any perceptible gain. The warship then turned about and went off in an east-southeast direction.

The Minneapolis was up in that vicinity on Tuesday. She is the fleetest warship afloat. Capt. Tower reached town yesterday, and his friends on 'Change advised him to sell his schooner to the Government for a torpedo boat destroyer.

INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS.

New York Life Will Not Raise Rates in This Country.

The following announcement was made by President McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday:

> After mature consideration this company, until further notice, has decided that the risk of military service within the limits of the United States in the existing war with Spain is not of sufficient importance to call for an extra charge for such service. If within one year from the date of his policy any new applicant for insurance enters the tropics or the navy, an extra premium of 5 per cent. will be charged.
>
> All policyholders insured before April 21st last are free from all restrictions, either as to army or navy service, or residence.

Marine War Rates Firm.

The rates for insurance against the marine war hazard yesterday continued firm and practically unchanged since Wednesday. Offerings showed a decided falling off, due to the fact that all shipping in danger has been about covered. Bombardment risks are still freely offered, but the American companies are getting the bulk of the business in this line. Rates are unchanged in this class. Lloyds, London, secured some of this business by cable yesterday. President Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company quoted rates on the American Liner Paris yesterday at 3 per cent.

Work of the Y. M. C. A.

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday appointed an Army Committee, to consist of Alfred E. Marling, J. J. McCook, William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, C. W. McAlpin, and W. D. Murray, with whom are to be associated leading men in other cities and States. The first purpose of the committee will be to establish in the various army camps an association tent where the social and Christian work of the association will be carried on. The International Committee has appointed W. B. Millar, one of its Secretaries, to devote his entire time to the work.

Spain and Naturalization Papers.

José Pesalo and Francisco Lopez, two Spaniards, were refused their final papers of citizenship by Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, Wednesday. Justice Cohen quoted in defending his action Section 2,171 of the Revised Statutes, which commence as follows:

"No alien who is a citizen or subject, or a denizen, of any country, State, or sovereignty with which the United States are at war, at the time of his application, shall then be admitted to become a citizen of the United States."

Prayers for the President.

The West Side Business Men's Noon-day Prayer Meeting, at 281 Greenwich Street, has adopted resolutions, indorsing the course pursued by President McKinley, and pledging to him the daily prayers of the meeting until his efforts are crowned with success.

American Yacht Club's Offer.

The Trustees of the American Yacht Club have tendered to the Government the use of their club grounds and house at Milton Point, on Long Island Sound, as a signal station. The annual July and Fall regattas in September, on account of the war, will be omitted.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Carmen—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Rosedale—8:15.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Health Exposition—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—Koenigskinder—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE PURPOSE OF THE WAR.

Mr. Dolliver of Iowa was on Wednesday the real champion of the revenue bill of the Ways and Means Committee, of which he is an active and useful member. In presenting the arguments for the bill he made an eloquent and powerful statement of the position of the Government, and especially of the motives that had guided the President. While he did not ignore the destruction of the Maine, and, indeed, referred to it with profound emotion, he declared that the country and the Government were finally influenced "by the revelation of a crime still more ghastly—the atrocity which deliberately planned the extermination of an innocent community, and within sight of our own shores, has turned the fairest landscape on earth into a hideous spectacle of cruelty and torture." And he closed with these simple and solemn words: "The Nation of America, in the fear of God, counting all the cost, exacts from Spain indemnity in full for the abuses of the past. Not the spoil of subjugated provinces, but the emancipation of an oppressed race; not the ransom of besieged cities, but the nobler satisfaction of raising the flag of a free commonwealth to keep watch with tender gratitude forever above the dust of the unforgotten heroes of the Maine."

This is a sincere and truthful statement of the sentiment of the great body of the American people. We see evidence from time to time that there are some of our fellow-citizens, mostly of the educated, wealthy, and conservative class, who do not yet share this sentiment. We shall not attribute to them indifference to the standard of justice and duty respected by the majority or want of appreciation of the cruelty and oppression of the Spaniard to which we are now to put an end. We explain their attitude by a failure to understand the events that have compelled the Government to its course, and by a defective sense of proportion, which makes the cost of our task seem more important than the accomplishment of that task. We can only ask them to consider the experience of President McKinley. Here was a man kindly and peaceful in temperament, familiar with actual war, profoundly desiring to avoid it, calm in judgment, dispassionate amid the most strenuous excitement, and fully informed of all the facts in the situation as it developed. He strove with such patience and resolution to secure the ends of justice without recourse to arms that for a long time the class we are now discussing held him up to the country as the one safe leader whom it was the duty of all to follow. His leadership has brought us where we are. It was his declaration, made under the responsibility of his office, that the "issue is with Congress," and that he had himself done all that he could do, which led to the decisive and definitive policy we are now carrying out. Will they take his judgment as conclusive now, as they urged us to take it before he had announced it and when they thought it would be for peace? We, who believed it could not be other than it is, have no hesitation in following him. Will our friends do likewise?

THE RECONCENTRADOS.

Will you let the reconcentrados starve while you make war for humanity's sake? is a question one still hears occasionally.

The candid man, when his policy is criticised, turns about to see what other policy he might have adopted. So far as the reconcentrados are concerned, there were two possible policies for us to pursue other than that of going to war. We might have let them starve in peace on the ground that the internal affairs of Spain and Cuba were none of our business. To the best of our knowledge and belief this course would have had the entire approval of most of those opponents of the war who now express their opposition by asking if we propose to let the reconcentrados starve while we fight. The other policy would have been that of continuing to appropriate money and send supplies to be distributed by Spaniards for the relief of the starving Cubans, whom they detest and continually abuse. We confess that we never could see how that plan promised any permanent relief, nor when the necessity for keeping it up was going to end. We do not believe we could be expected to maintain a Cuban soup kitchen in perpetuity. Nor have we ever had the slightest confidence that American charity under Spanish supervision and administration would prove to be more than a ghastly farce. If we had attempted to protect our bounty from Spanish stealing and to make our generous intentions really effective we should inevitably have got into trouble with Blanco's men and war would have resulted.

Any attempt to deal with the problem of the reconcentrados on any other basis than the expulsion of the Spaniards would have been puerile and delusive. Besides, that is only one of the Cuban problems. The time had come when it was a National duty to solve them all and for all time.

It may safely be assumed, however, that the Government is fully alive to the urgent need of making some provision for these suffering creatures. The neat bit of work at Matanzas and the opening of lines of communication with Gomez and Garcia appear to us to be measures of preparation for active work on land. We cannot doubt that feeding the victims of famine will be a part of this work.

Meanwhile those persons all and sundry who have denounced the policy of armed intervention, sometimes upon the ground that the Spanish had a lawful right to slay, starve, ravish, pillage, and destroy in their own colony, and sometimes upon the ground that Cuba was well governed, anyway, and that Senator Proctor was the credulous victim of Cuban emissaries have no call that we are aware of to set themselves up at this time as the sole appointed angels of mercy in behalf of the reconcentrados.

GET IT ADJUDICATED.

Public morality and the welfare of the city demand that a case should be made up without delay which will carry to the Court of Appeals for adjudication the serious question of city indebtedness raised in the communication addressed to the Mayor by the Controller. The question is not merely grave in the financial sense. It has another side. There are, in fact, two questions. Has the city, through the ignorance or unfaithfulness of its financial officers in the past, actually contracted indebtedness exceeding by the great sum of fifty millions the Constitutional limit of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate? Or has the present City Government for political reasons or other reasons not avowed forced a balance against the city by including as a part of the debt some sixty-five millions of obligations under contracts, judgments, and land purchases not now a part of the lawful debt of the city within the meaning of the Constitution?

We believe ourselves fully justified in considering this to be as much a question of public morality as of finance by the fact that the suspicion exists and is widespread that this new theory of the city's indebtedness has been devised to give the present City Government control of certain great public enterprises, including underground rapid transit, which, either through contracts already let or those yet to be let under authority derived from the last administration, are beyond the reach of the administration now in power. Whether it be groundless or well grounded, the suspicion is demoralizing. So far as it is entertained it destroys confidence in the Mayor and those about him. So far as it may be unfounded it does injustice to the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel, and they should insist first and loudest that their theory of the city debt may go up to the highest court for sanction.

The importance of the matter can hardly be overstated. If the new view is the lawful view it puts a stop to most of the public work now going on, checks the development of the city, and subjects its people to inconceivable discomfort and annoyance. If it is merely a political trick it serves, under the Controller's construction of the powers of the City Government in regard to existing contracts, to turn over to Tammany work not otherwise to be made subject to its control. Most important of all, it puts a stop to the work of the Rapid Transit Commission and defers till the Greek Kalends the construction of the underground road once commended by the vote of the people and every day demanded by their urgent needs. In the judgment of many the fount and origin of the new debt-limit theory was the desire to prevent the carrying out of this great work by a commission not of Tammany's choosing.

It would be futile to discuss the merits of a matter which will never be conclusively settled until the Court of Appeals has passed upon it. But it is not out of place to point out that a view which includes in the present the total cost of public works just begun and which will be completed and paid for within six or eight years is one which would forfeit the charters of an immense number of corporations in this State as a penalty of exceeding their limit of indebtedness. Of course everybody knows that the rapid increase in the real estate valuation of the city will very soon restore the margin of debt-incurring power above the 10 per cent. limit. In the calculations of private business it is not customary to exclude increase of assets and pay attention only to increase of liabilities, contingent and otherwise. Business would stop if that should be declared to be the law.

Our chief concern now is to find out if the opinion of the Corporation Counsel is good law, and nobody has so much reason for pressing the issue to a determination as the Mayor, the Controller, and Mr. Whalen.

THE ACTION AT MATANZAS.

The engagement at Matanzas was of no very great intrinsic importance. It was merely a "naval reconnoisance in force," having for its object to ascertain the number and character of the Spanish guns in position, and, if possible, to prevent the placing of any more. The result of it was that, in eighteen minutes by the watch, the Spanish batteries were silenced and in great part destroyed by an armored cruiser, an unarmored cruiser, and a monitor, while not a ship was struck or a man injured in the attacking fleet. Short as it was, and without any of the glory that attaches to a real battle, the little engagement establishes practically some very important propositions.

1. American sailors can shoot and Spanish artillerists cannot. There were two "range-finding" shots from the New York, and only two. After that, so far as appears, every shot told on our side and not one of the Spanish shots took effect. The apparent odds were all in favor of the men on shore. A cruiser like the New York, or even like the Cincinnati, is a much fairer mark than a battery protected by an earthwork, and a low-lying monitor like the Puritan is as good. Whatever movement there was of the warship by the swell told far more, of course, against the accuracy of her own practice than against that of the artillerists on shore. Beginning at 7,000 yards, the assailants soon contemptuously shortened their distance to 3,000, and at the shorter range the defenders were equally unable to hit anything, while the precision and effect of the attacking fire were increased.

2. It is shown that a monitor is a highly available warship for offensive purposes. We are not yet accurately informed of the condition of the water, but there is always more or less movement off the Cuban coast. This did not interfere with the accuracy of the practice on board the Puritan. On the contrary, one shot from one of her twelve-inch guns seems absolutely to have destroyed one of the Spanish batteries. According to the reports, it was "the best shot of the day." There is an element of luck in these things, but upon the whole it may safely be eliminated when every shot from one side is "lucky" and not a single shot from the other has any luck.

3. There is no reason to suppose that an American force, even of 5,000 men, convoyed by the chief ships of the blockading squadron, and by them protected in landing, would not be able to establish itself in Matanzas, to hold the place against any attack from the land side, to open communication with the insurgents and to supply them with arms, and to continue the relief of the starving non-combatants of Cuba. Neither is there any reason to believe that Havana would offer any more difficulties to our fleet than Matanzas. There is of course no particular point in bombarding the defenses of Havana until we are ready to occupy it. The steady pressure put upon the garrison by an effective blockade is at present much more to the purpose. But when the time comes to take Havana, if the time comes at all for taking it by force, our experience at Matanzas indicates that it could be reduced without serious risk of the loss of a ship.

4. The action justifies the confidence with which our naval officers, and they are the most expert witnesses, have all along regarded the result of any encounter with the Spanish fleet. This is a continuation of the huge contempt which, ever since the days of Drake and Raleigh, the Anglo-Saxon has entertained for the Spaniard as a fighting man. It is quite true that Spain has never beaten any civilized nation in war. It would be hazardous to say that she has ever won a battle. The "heroic resistance to Napoleon," which the Spanish Government is now invoking as a glorious national memory, is imagined by the British to have been due to Wellington and the British Army, whose services Señor Sagasta quite ignores. The contempt of our own naval officers for the existing Spanish Navy is not founded upon tradition, however, but upon their own personal and recent observation. It will be greatly strengthened by the affair of Matanzas, and the confidence thus encouraged will be of value to us in the future encounters with the land or naval force of Spain. This moral result is the most important of all.

The Spanish official account of the affair is what might have been expected from experience of the bulletins from Havana. Marshal Blanco has been able to report that the American fleet attacked the defenses of Matanzas, but was forced to retire in twenty minutes. That is the style of report which he and his predecessors have been in the habit of making of their engagements with the Cubans. But the unfortunate Cubans had no means of publishing their own versions of these encounters.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment, and especially its officers, who are its official representatives and natural guides, have made a most serious and unfortunate mistake. Their action is both stated and explained by Col. Appleton in an interview: "The men of the Seventh made a bold stand when they voted unanimously to stand by the regiment and not as individuals to undertake service that means the abandonment of the old organization. We had no guarantee that the men were to serve as a regiment after they passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Governor."

It is not quite true that the regiment had no guarantee that they were to serve as a regiment, though the guarantee may not be deemed sufficient. The probabilities are largely in favor of their being so used and against any other use because there was an avowed intention of the War Department so to use them and because they would be far more valuable in this than in any other way. But granting that they might be scattered, it does not follow that absence on military duty would be "the abandonment of the old organization." It would at most be only its interruption.

Col. Appleton says also: "The Seventh is ready at a moment's notice to serve the State under whose laws it has been organized, housed, and trained for service. It is ready to represent the State in the service of our Nation in any quarter of the world." Unfortunately it cannot serve the State in any quarter of the globe outside the United States, nor for any purpose but to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or enforce the laws. It was asked to serve the Nation where the Commander in Chief might order it, in the only way possible, by the voluntary action of its officers and men. That action they refused to take.

It was a most serious and unfortunate mistake that carries poignant grief to the hearts of those who have for the regiment sincere affection and admiration. We do not for a moment entertain any suspicion that the men of the Seventh lack courage or patriotism; but through a short-sighted and erroneous view they have rejected the opportunity which other regiments have eagerly seized to prove the possession of those qualities. They have substantially impaired the general confidence in the "old organization" of which the people of New York have been as proud as are its members. Their motto is "Pro Patria et Gloria." They should have realized that they cannot fight for the Fatherland as a militia regiment of the State of New York, and they cannot reap glory without fighting when they have so perfect a chance.

That is a very delightful hidalgo who commands the Philippines for Spain. Nothing issued from Madrid or Havana has quite equaled his official explanation to his somewhat disorderly subjects of the threatened American invasion. "A squadron manned by foreigners, possessing neither instruction nor discipline, coming with the ruffianly intention of robbing us of all that means life, honor, and liberty," will be recognized as a photographically exact representation of the composition and purposes of Commodore Dewey's command. But it is when he strays into history that the old gentleman becomes most entertaining, and when he sets forth that we "have exterminated the unhappy natives of North America instead of bringing to them the light of civilization and of progress." Considering the mild and beneficent rule by which Spain has brought to the "natives" of Mexico, Peru, Cuba, and the Philippines themselves "the light of civilization and of progress" this is a trifle strong. We have public functionaries of our own who are capable of talking in this way, but they would do it with their tongues in their cheeks, whereas there is no more movement toward the cheek perceptible in the tongue of the Viceroy of the Philippines than in that of Don Quixote de la Mancha.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—About the most amazing consequence of the war that has yet come to our attention is the flight to Canadian soil for safety from Spanish cannon of adult, and apparently sane, American citizens. The first hints of this hegira excited more of incredulity than of wonder, but it now seems to be necesary to believe, however reluctantly, that a movement of this sort is really taking place. A Toronto dispatch published by The London (Ontario) Advertiser says: "Some forty United States families have arrived in the city during the last few days in consequence of the outbreak of war. Most of them are from the Eastern States, and several are from Boston. They expect to reside in Toronto or other parts of Ontario during the war. The expectation of Boston people is that Boston will be bombarded." Just think of it! Residents of Boston are so alarmed at the rumor of Spanish ships off our coast that they are flying across the frontier! And, lest there should be any remaining doubt as to the existence of a distrust in the Nation's power that passes beyond cowardice into treason, The Boston Transcript, commenting on the city's fear, does not use the contemptuous denunciation the topic deserves, but enters into a long and doubtfully sincere argument to demonstrate that the peril is not so very great after all. Poor Boston! New York has some deeply humiliating possessions, but its citizens have not yet begun to run for Canada. There are still men here who will do what the Bostonians of 1775 did—men who will fight, not flee.

—A sigh of heartfelt relief must have been exhaled by every man in the navy when it was announced that Switzerland would maintain an attitude of rigid neutrality in the pending struggle. This means much—it means that no Swiss port will by any possibility be used as a base of operations against us, and that American merchant ships will be safe if they get within three leagues of that rugged coast. In other words, though Portugal may hesitate and Austria glower, Switzerland is with us—with the sister republic and against the monarchy that isn't even a third cousin. No vessel of ours will be captured in the shadow of Mont Blanc, and Spanish cruisers must coal elsewhere than at Berne. Thus does the situation simplify day by day.

—Americans who feel that life will be incomplete unless they can get their names into print and a crest on their stationery should instantly dream out a pedigree and send it to an enterprising Englishman, who is about to publish a portly volume entitled "Matthew's American Armoury and Blue Book." This immeasurably valuable, but not priceless, work is to be "a complete register and an authentic record of American families of European descent, bearing or entitled to bear, Arms—comparable with Burke's great works on the 'Peerage' and 'Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland'—and also of those families whose descent can be traced, either from the early settlers in America, or from those who attained to high position in the State, or in the world of art, science, or literature, e. g., families descended from those who signed the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States; Generals, or other notable soldiers and leaders in the Revolution; those who held offices under the King before the Revolution; or whose ancestors were Presidents, Vice Presidents, Chief Justices, &c., of the United States, giving in each case, so far as possible, particulars of the heads of each family, their issue and lineage, together with an engraving of their armorial bearings." That catches about all of us—if we let the feminine members of our families tell it—and there is no reason why the "Armoury and Blue Book" shouldn't be about three feet thick, and sell to the number of millions. Some specimen pages that have reached us are just as lovely as they can be. The type is impressive, the language is as unintelligible as ever a College of Heralds used, and the fauna pictured is as generously supplied with extra heads, legs, and wings as was that which roamed through mediaeval parchments.

PERSONAL.

—When President McKinley, in an official proclamation issued a few days ago, described his ordering of Spain out of Cuba as "reasonable requests," everybody smiled at his words and regarded them as illustrating the final possibilities of American humor. The venerable and ever-interesting Russell Sage has managed, however, to outdo the President himself, for he speaks of the present war as "the rebellion," and with a perfectly straight face insists that it must be "put down" with promptness and vigor. As his idea cannot be that the United States is in rebellion against Spain, it must be that he considers Spain to be in rebellion against the United States. This, in turn, implies an extension of the Monroe doctrine so great as to startle the most enthusiastic upholders which that doctrine has hitherto had. We are not criticising the language of Mr. Sage—far from it. His position is all right, when you come to think of it, and in every way commendable. In all seriousness, Spain really is in rebellion, and after one has enjoyed the amusing aspects of the Wall Street philanthropist's characterization, one can easily convince himself that it is accurate as well as novel. Circumstances have placed on this country the responsibility of seeing that as near an approximation to civilization as may be prevails throughout this hemisphere. To the northward of us, of course, that responsibility long ago decreased to the vanishing point, but to the southward it still looms large in several places, and nowhere more enormous than where the Spanish flag yet hangs—by a single tack—to the pole upon which it was fastened so many years ago. Therefore Spain certainly is a rebel against duly, because inevitably, constituted authority, and the superficial persons who may have imagined that Mr. Sage involuntarily linked the thought of war with events almost four decades away misjudged the persistence of his mental powers.

—However it may be with theologians, the poets have nothing to fear from the advance of scientific knowledge. Darwin was anticipated by Lucretius, as everybody is aware, and now comes the news that Dr. Schenk's wonderful secret, at last revealed in a ponderous book, is nothing but—sugar! A correspondent once took The Times severely to task for admitting to its columns any reference to a subject so abstruse as that upon which the Austrian doctor has been at work, but perhaps we shall be forgiven for yielding to the temptation just once more. Forgiven or not, we're going to do it and to assert that his theory is an old one. Was it not put forth explicitly and accurately in the centuries-old song, linking little boys with "rats and snails and puppy dog tails," and little girls with "sugar and spice and everything nice"? Of course it was.

—Never did the advocate of a theory for curing all human ills have a finer opportunity to prove his sincerity than has come to Henry Hyde Champion, the English Socialist. For many years he has been preaching vehemently about the inequitable distribution of wealth, but has labored under the disadvantage, so far as convincing the rich goes, that for himself equality would have been a leveling upward, not downward, but now an uncle has died and left him 6,000 acres of land and an annual income of £7,000. Naturally, the other Socialists are deeply interested in Mr. Champion's future proceedings. This, however, is hardly a fair way to talk about him, for he has earned a good deal of money in the course of his varied career, and has spent practically every penny of it for "the cause." Mr. Champion is now in West Australia, having retired there eight or nine years ago. The eldest son of a Major General, he began life in the Royal Artillery, after winning high honors at Woolwich. He served in the Afghan campaign, but resigned his commission in 1882 because of a radical change in his views. While in India he read Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," and that book changed his whole career. With a bosom friend, the son of a Bishop, he returned to England and joined the Land Restoration League. From this he passed under the influence of the Hyndman coterie, and shortly afterward blossomed out a full-fledged "scientific Socialist" and a member of the Social Democratic Federation. He stood his trial at the Old Bailey with Messrs. Hyndman, Burns and Williams, or participation in the Trafalgar Square riots, and was acquitted. Next he went into partnership in a printing and publishing house where nearly all the Socialistic literature of the time was published. He spent money freely, and for some time was the most popular of the Socialist leaders. His business capacities were not of quite so high an order as his qualities as an agitator, and after losing a lot of money on The Labor Educator and an unpretentious journal called Common Sense, he abandoned the newspaper business and sought relief and relaxation in the Antipodes. Had the social revolution taken place about 1885—as was generally expected by the leaders at that time—Mr. Champion would have been commander in chief of the Collectivist forces.

Now It's the Bachelors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in to-day's Times a letter from Josephine Shaw Lowell asking you to encourage the married men not to enlist. Dear Mr. Editor, won't you please be so good as to help us encourage the bachelors not to enlist?

ONE OF THE GIRLS.

New York, April 28, 1898.

PAY AS WE GO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your leading editorial this morning, "Let Us Pay as We Go," with instruction and profit. It has the right ring, and is full of common sense. Such legislation and finance as you propose would, in my judgment, not only improve the credit of the Nation, but bring the people to a sober mind as to what the results of war are.

MORRIS K. JESUP.

New York, April 27, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials on the issue of bonds meet my hearty and unqualified approval, making bondage for and bondmen of the American people, who pretend to be nominally, at least, free, to carry on and wage war against another nation friendly to us, who has a few malcontents (outlaws) who claim to be oppressed within its borders and want to be free, is more, I believe, than any rational and intelligent mind can be convinced as righteous.

GEORGE L. BURR.

New York, April 28, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Right you are—sorry that we have war. But let it be a "cash war." Easy enough we can collect a big amount of taxes, with little expense to the Government—by affixing stamps to all sorts of merchandise and all commercial papers. We can also have a patriotic envelope, for which no one would refuse to pay 3 cents. The difference of 1 cent in the postage should go to the war fund. Never encourage an income tax nor the coinage of the seigniorage. Print this if you think it worth printing.

E. A. LEHMANN.

New York, April 28, 1898.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President McKinley by his proclamation informs the world that this Government will not resort to privateering. That is, that the private owners of vessels will not be allowed to prey upon the commerce of the enemy's subjects. That is right. Also that a neutral flag covers the enemy's goods not contraband of war. That is right. Now, what I want to ask is, Why should our naval vessels capture the commercial ships and cargoes of the enemy's subjects which are strictly private property, and in no sense contraband of war, and are sailing to a neutral port? This is not war upon the public enemy, but public plunder of private non-combatants. Mr. Dana, in his note to Wheaton's International Law, Section 355, says: "The humanity and policy of modern times have abstained from the taking of private property not liable to direct use in war, when on land." But he says that a different rule applies on the high seas, and he tries to give reasons for it. To my mind he gives only the pretexts which less enlightened and humane ages than our own assigned in justification of the practice. The object of war is to subdue the public enemy, not to despoil her subjects who are engaged in peaceful pursuits. It seems to me that the private property of the enemy's subjects, not contraband of war, in transit to a neutral port is just as sacred in the private ships of the enemy's subjects as in the ships of a neutral power, and that the confiscation of such ships and cargo is just as unnecessary as the taking of non-military property would be on land, and must be in like manner condemned in the forum of conscience. The United States proposed to the powers which agreed to the Declaration of Paris in 1856 to add to that declaration a provision exempting all private property from capture at sea in time of war. This was not accepted, and the United States abstained then from uniting in the declaration. President McKinley adopts the declaration now. Would we not set an example of lasting benefit to mankind if the President should now proclaim that, whenever Spain shall in like manner proclaim, the capture of private vessels and property at sea not contraband of war nor destined to the enemy's port shall instantly cease? Thus the war would be some gain to humanity, whatever else comes of it.

J. S. L.

Schenectady, N. Y., April 27, 1898.

WHERE RUSKIN'S LOGIC FITS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extract from Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olive" seems to be singularly applicable to the present situation:

"But, as it is at their own peril that any race extends their dominion in mere desire of power, so it is at their own still greater peril that they refuse to undertake aggressive war, according to their force, whenever they are assured that their authority would be helpful and protective. Nor need you listen to any sophistical objection of the impossibility of knowing when a people's help is needed, or when not. Make your national conscience clean, and your national eyes will soon be clear. No man who is truly ready to take part in a noble quarrel will ever stand long in doubt by whom, or in what cause, his aid is needed. I hold it my duty to make no political statement of any special bearing in this presence; but I tell you broadly and boldly that within these last ten years we English have, as a knightly nation, lost our spurs; we have fought where we should not have fought, for gain, and we have been passive where we should not have been passive, for fear. I tell you that the principle of non-intervention, as now preached among us, is as selfish and cruel as the worst frenzy of conquest, and differs from it only by being not only malignant, but dastardly."

W. H. W.

New York, April 28, 1898.

KIPLING'S "MY LORD THE ELEPHANT."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Norwich correspondent bids The Times read "Kipling's immortal 'My Lord the Elephant,'" to the end that it may perceive the value of elephants to a United States army in Cuba. These are some of the things that The Times will find. Says Mr. Kipling: Three elephants harnessed tandem go to each gun, and those who have not seen the forty-pounders of position trundling along in the wake of their gigantic team have yet something to behold." Says a mahout whose elephant is in a bad temper: "His honor has been touched. Is an elephant an ox or a mule that he should tug at a trace? His strength is in his head. * * * Only a low-caste elephant will pull a gun, and he is a Kumeria of the Doon. It cost a year and the life of a man to break him to burden. They of the artillery put him in the gun team because one of their baseborn brutes had gone lame. No wonder that he was and is angry." Says the Sergeant to Mulvaney, explaining the wrath of another elephant: "They took him off caryin' tents an' such like, an' put him to the gun team. I knew he would not like ut, and by token ut fair tore his heart out."

Now everybody knows from the ever truthful advertisement that all circus elephants are of the most expensive kind, and therefore, according to Mr. Kipling's mahout, averse to dragging guns. Further it is not necessary to go to the Jungle Book to learn that horses hate elephants, and that even a United States cavalry horse, the best-trained horse in a country rearing horses, according to M. de Bussigny, of "really astonishing moral qualities," declines to come near him unless violently coerced. Every one who has read Mr. Kipling, to say nothing of any other authority on Indian warfare, knows that an elephant will not go within the range of the enemy's cannon, and that it is necessary to have twenty yoke of bullocks to drag each forty-pounder near enough to be used. Does any patriotic citizen happen to have a matter of 300 bullocks trained to the yoke, warranted kind and gentle under fire, to go with those twenty-five elephants? And have the United States any forty-pound siege guns to employ the elephants and bullocks? Why does not somebody offer a trained whale to fight torpedo boats? That would be useful.

M. S.

Boston, April 24, 1898.

UNITED STATES VS. SPAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Scene 1. The departure of Ambassadors from the respective Governments.

Scene 2. Sparring for position on the part of the United States and squaring for fight.

Scene 3. Great show of fight. Both sides show delicacy in firing first gun. A great deal of bluster. No blood shed.

Scene 4. United States ships move and blockade Cuba, but no enemy in sight to meet them.

Scene 5. Spanish ships sail, but no one knows where to—great excitement felt from day to day by the American people as to their whereabouts. Reports occasionally come in of their being sighted off certain localities, which create much excitement, especially on the part of Newport, Boston, Charleston, and other seaport residents.

Scene 6. Spanish soldiers in Cuba give up from exhaustion of food supplies. Great excitement when it is found that the United States forces, which by this time have effected a landing, are marching into Havana, and have captured 60,000 Spanish soldiers without firing a gun.

Scene 7. Surrender of Cuba to the United States Government, which agrees to hold it as Trustee pending the formation of a new Government, to be formed by the people of the island. The fall of Cuba, being the bone of contention on the part of the United States, and being lost to Spain, Spain goes into a collapse and peace follows. The war being over, the curtain drops. "All's well that ends well."

HENRY CLEWS.

New York, April 26, 1898.

THE SPANIARDS IN HISTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The naval attaché of Señor Luis Polo y Bernabé before leaving Washington gave a statement of his views on the war about to be opened. Among other things he said: "Spain will resist to the uttermost. There should be no mistake about this. History has recorded that even the legions of Napoleon, with nearly 400,000 men, bearing the triumphs of all Europe, were halted and retired from Spain after those legions had lost between 200,000 and 300,000 men."

History also records that no small measure of these successes was due to Wellington and the English Army. For the great Duke's opinion of the Spaniards as soldiers during that campaign we make a few extracts from the new "Life of Wellington," by Major Arthur Griffiths, just published by Longmans, Green & Co. Beginning at Page 55 he says: "It is a positive fact that during the last seven days the British Army have not received one-third of their provisions, and that at this moment there are nearly 4,000 wounded soldiers dying in hospital for want of common assistance and necessaries which any other country in the world would have given even to its enemies."

After Talavera he wrote: "I hope that my public dispatches will justify me from all blame except that of having trusted the Spaniards in anything. We are worse off here than in an enemy's country. The Spaniards make all sorts of promises and accomplish none. They violate all the laws of humanity." He warns Lord Wellesley: "Till the evils of which I think I have to complain are remedied, till I shall see magazines established for the supply of armies and a regular system adopted for keeping them filled, and an army on whose exertions I can depend, commanded by officers capable and willing to carry into execution the operations which may be planned by mutual agreement, I cannot enter upon any system of co-operation with the Spanish armies."

"The Spaniards have neither numbers, efficiency, discipline, bravery, nor arrangement to carry on the contest." He says: "It is a mistake to think that the Portuguese and Spanish armies only want discipline, properly so called. They want the habits and spirit of soldiers, the habits of command on one side and of obedience on the other—mutual confidences between officers and men, and, above all, the determination in the superiors to obey the orders they receive, let what will be the consequences, and the spirit to tell the true cause if they do not."

M.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 23, 1898.

MISS METHOT'S RECITAL.

A Concert of American Songs at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Minnie Methot, soprano, had an assorted lot of American composers on exhibition last night in the small concert hall at the Waldorf-Astoria. The American composer is seldom heard and still more seldom seen. Last night he was in evidence both to ear and to eye, and he seemed to be in considerable favor. Miss Methot sang songs by Harvey Worthington Loomis, Bruno Oscar Klein, Ethelbert Nevin, William R. Chapman, Homer M. Bartlett, and Reginald De Koven, and the composers played the accompaniments. Flavia van den Hende, 'cellist, and Hubert Arnold, violinist, played the obbligati where they were necessary, and supplied the customary but altogether unnecessary solos. Any solo which Mr. Arnold plays is unnecessary, and there is probably nothing in the limits of the solar system that could be so easily spared. Last night Mr. Arnold began the concert with the andante and finale of Mendelssohn's violin concerto, which he played in a most violent style and in which he was accompanied in an equally violent style by Emile Levy.

Miss Methot is a young woman who possesses a soprano voice of good quality, but utterly without warmth or flexibility. Her attack is notable chiefly for its revelation of the existence of a glottis, and her style is in general hard and inelegant. The audience room, however, was packed with her friends, who applauded her most vigorously. As for the composers, they were all received graciously and dismissed politely. Mr. Loomis's first song might have gone for some thing if it had not been for Mr. Arnold's slaughter of the violin obbligato. The songs which pleased the audience best were those of Ethelbert Nevin, who has a genuine talent for the production of dainty salon pieces. Mr. De Koven's songs were also applauded heartily.

NUGGETS.

The Post of Danger.

"Are you worrying about your son that has enlisted, Grimmer?"

"No. It's the one that has contracted as a baseball umpire for the season that's bothering the life out of me.—Detroit Free Press.

Self-Adjusting.

Customer (at optician's)—I'm afraid these glasses would be too old for me.

New Assistant—They might be at first, but after you have used them a little while I'll guarantee your eyes will get so they'll fit the glasses all right enough.—Chicago Tribune.

An Eye to Business.

Optician—My dear Sir, your case is hopeless.

Customer—And am I doomed to blindness?

Optician—It is inevitable. I think you'd better look at my beautiful line of artificial eyes at once.—Jewelers' Weekly.

She Concurs.

He—I have just been reading a curious book. It shows that very few men of genius live happy with their wives. I wonder if that's the reason we don't seem to get along any better?

She—It must be. You have a positive genius for making a fool of yourself.—Chicago News.

Spanish Strategy.

"Do you mean to say that you haven't resolved upon a plan of campaign?" said one official in Spain's navy.

"None whatever," replied the other.

"Don't you think you had better begin to think about it?"

"No, Sir. There's where my strategy comes in. So long as we don't make up our minds the enemy can't find out what we are going to do next."—Washington Star.

SUMTHIN' TO BE THANKFUL [illegible]

Ida Goldsmith Morris, in Atlanta [illegible]

Thar's sumthin' to be thankful fur, [illegible]
ter how things go—
In Summer time fur fruit an' flow[illegible]
Winter time fur snow.
Thar's sumthin' sort o' pleasant happ[illegible]
us every day,
An' life's a perfect picnic ef we look [illegible]
that way.

Thar's always sumthin' purty for our [illegible]
eyes to see—
The glory of the sunset, or the blos[illegible]
the tree;
An' always sumthin' tuneful fur our [illegible]
ears to hear—
The children's voices chirpin', or the [illegible]
music clear.

Thar's always sumthin' ready fur our [illegible]
in' hands to do—
Sum haltin' steps to help along, [illegible]
carry through;
No chance to be a-kickin' when [illegible]
are busy goin',
No time fur idle growlin' when we're [illegible]
in' seed an' sowin'.

Thar's sumthin' to be thankful fur, [illegible]
ter how things go—
No end to all our blessings, ef we [illegible]
'em so;
An' even ef you're out o' [illegible]
sad, or pore,
Jest thank the [illegible]
can't do no[illegible]

NOTABLE APRIL WEDDINGS

Miss Adelaide A. Close and Dr. W. N. Hubbard Married in West Presbyterian Church.

THE VOGEL-SIEGEL MARRIAGE

The Rev. Dr. David Davidson Officiates at the Home of the Bride's Parents—Miss Zabriskie Becomes Mrs. Hall—Other Weddings.

The West Presbyterian Church, 31 West Forty-second Street, was filled at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the guests of an unusually pretty wedding. Miss Adelaide A. Close, daughter of the late David Close, a prominent New York merchant, was married to Dr. William Norris Hubbard, son of the late Luther Prescott Hubbard, who was for forty years Secretary of the New England Society. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Palms were used as the church decorations. Miss Eleanor Hoyt and the Misses Gladys and Adelaide McAlpin, three little flower girls, who wore white organdie over pink silk slips, and carried a rope of sweet peas among them, passed down to the rear of the church through the main aisle to meet the bride, and the wedding procession then started to the "Lohengrin" wedding march. The ushers were Dr. Frank B. Carpenter, Edward Davis, George S. Hoyt, Frederick Hubbard of Minneapolis, Minn., and Charles A. Hardy and Theodore R. Hoyt of Boston.

Miss Alice Ireland and Miss Harriet Holly, the bridesmaids, and Miss Louise Davenport of Stamford, Conn., the maid of honor, were gowned alike in pink taffeta, covered with white accordion-plaited net, wore white Gainsborough hats, (the gifts of the bride,) trimmed with white plumes, and carried Bridesmaid roses. The bride came in on the arm of her brother, Walter H. Close, who gave her away. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by Dr. Leonard W. Ely of this city as best man. She wore white satin and point lace, a diamond heart and crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, and a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley.

A large wedding reception then took place in the home of the bride's mother, the Dakota, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. Gen. and Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, Frank T. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McAlpin, Dr. and Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pyle, Luther P. Hubbard, the bridegroom's brother, of Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Harkness, E. Belcher Mead, and Miss Nellie S. Hardy of Boston were among the guests.

Dr. Hubbard is a graduate of Williams College of the class of 1883, and of the New York Medical College of the class of 1888. For two years he was house surgeon at Bellevue, and is now Secretary of the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association, besides being on the Medical Board of the New England Society.

Hall—Zabriskie.

A wedding of much fashionable interest yesterday was that of Miss Josephine B. Zabriskie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie, and Edward Ludlow Hall, son of Mrs. Valentine G. Hall of 11 West Thirty-seventh Street. Owing to the fact that the bride's parents, who are New York people, are now staying at South Orange, N. J., and as the wedding was to be in this city, they did not feel like having a reception after it, the affair was a small one. It took place in Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and Tenth Street, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, officiating. The chantry was decorated with palms, roses, and lilies. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin and point lace and a handsome point lace veil, fastened with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom, pearl necklace, and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Maude L. Hall, the bridegroom's sister, was maid of honor. Valentine G. Hall, the tennis player, attended his brother as best man. A. Oothout Zabriskie, the bride's brother, and Thornton Warren were the ushers.

Mrs. Johnston de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr.; Miss Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mr. and Mrs. James Waterbury, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Edith Knowlton, Miss Madeleine Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ludlow were among the invited guests.

Vogel—Siegel.

A wedding that attracted wide interest in this city and Chicago yesterday was that of Miss Blanche Bessie Siegel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerson Siegel of 22 East Sixty-seventh Street, and Frank E. Vogel of Chicago, which took place at 6 P. M., at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. David Davidson of this city performed the ceremony. The bride's father is Vice President of the Siegel-Cooper Company, and head of the firm of Siegel Brothers.

The wedding was to have been held at the Waldorf-Astoria, but the arrangements were altered because of the recent death of Herbert Morris, a nephew of Mr. Vogel. About 150 attended the wedding and subsequent supper.

The bridegroom was attended by Jack Liebolt and Jerome Siegel, the bride's brother. The ushers were Byron Strassburger, Edward Lyons, Walter Scheftel, Myron Schafer, Henry Glick, Joseph Mendel, Samuel Hofheimer, M. L. Rothschild of Chicago; Alfred Sidenberg, and Emil Loewenthal. Miss Julia Siegel and Miss Irene Siegel, cousins of the bride, acted as flower-girls. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin, pearls, and lace, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mr. Vogel is a partner in the packing firm of Nelson, Morris & Co. He and his bride will live in Chicago.

Hopkins—McGeorge.

Miss Claire Shirley McGeorge and James Jordan Hopkins were married at 3 P. M. yesterday in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. McGeorge, 115 East Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, officiated.

A handsome canopy of palms and lilies was arranged for the ceremony. The bride wore white satin, duchesse and point lace, and a tulle veil, fastened with a diamond sunburst, and a shower bouquet of white daisies. She was given away by her father. Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Romeyn Stafford, who wore light-blue silk and chiffon, trimmed with point lace, and carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses. Mr. Hopkins's best man was William C. Sherwood. There were no ushers.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William McGeorge of Philadelphia, the bride's uncle and aunt; Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard Wilder, Mrs. James Hopkins, the bridegroom's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Townsend, Miss Cockroft, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gilsey, Miss M. V. Gilsey, and Rutherford Trowbridge of New Haven, Conn.

Munson—Straub.

At St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Willoughby and Stuyvesant Avenues, Brooklyn, last evening, Miss Elizabeth J. Straub, the daughter of George Straub of Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and Dr. Forbes James Munson, son of Judge Charles [illegible] Munson of Dover, N. J., were married. The bride was attended by Dr. Munson's sister, Miss Jennie Munson of Dover, N. J., as the maid of honor, and Francis Lee of Trenton, N. J., was the best man. The ushers were Dr. Harold F. Jewett, Dr. Norman P. Geis, Dr. Royal H. Willis, and George C. Straub of Brooklyn, Dr. William [illegible] Shields of Manhattan, and Dr. Lewis F. [illegible] of Fulton, N. Y. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's father.

Stoddard—Boyd.

Miss May B. Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis O. Boyd, of West New Brighton, Richmond Borough, and Lawrence [illegible] Stoddard of Livingston, were married yesterday afternoon in St. John's Episcopal Church at Clifton, by the Rev. Dr. [illegible]. The maid of honor was [illegible], and the bridesmaids were Miss Amy Bonner, Miss Beatrice Bonner, Miss Isabel Bonner, and Miss Lillian Bonner. The best man was William Witherspoon of Liverpool, England. A reception followed at the Lindens, the home of the bride's parents, in Boyd Avenue, West New Brighton.

Gray—Norris.

Miss Nettie Norris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Norris of Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, and William A. Gray, also of Brooklyn, were united in marriage on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel W. King, pastor of the Willoughby Avenue Chapel. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss E. Layton, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Esther Norris and Miss Lizzie Norris, sisters of the bride. William Norris, a brother of the bride, was best man, and Edward Rule officiated as usher. A reception followed.

Paterson—Van Deventer.

Miss Marie Josephine Van Deventer, daughter of the late David P. Van Deventer, was married yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. A. C. Bloss, 252 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, to James Venn Paterson of Glasgow, Scotland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Young, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Matawan, N. J. Miss Sarah Parker was maid of honor, and Adele and Claire Bloss acted as flower girls. The bride and groom will make their home in Philadelphia.

Shrady—Hasbrouck.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, April 28.—The wedding of Charles Douglas Shrady, son of Dr. George F. Shrady of New York City, and Miss Elizabeth Hasbrouck, the only daughter of Solomon Hasbrouck, a prominent lawyer of this city, took place here yesterday. Mr. Shrady is a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines, and the couple, after a tour through the West, will make their home in Passaic, N. J., where Mr. Shrady is manager of the Continental Match Company.

Johnston—Braunworth.

The marriage of Miss Clara E. Braunworth and William H. Johnston of Brooklyn took place Wednesday evening in the First Baptist Church, on Hendrix Street. Miss May Smalstick attended the bride as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Misses Florence and Ella Seiler. William Weh was best man, and the ushers were Charles Braunworth, Elbert S. Howard, and Francis Fleming.

Siegbert—Kaiser.

Miss Florence Kaiser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Kaiser of the Hotel Beresford, 1 West Eighty-first Street, and Mr. Siegbert were married at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last night.

December Wedding Just Announced.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 28.—There was considerable surprise in Hillsdale to-day when an announcement appeared in a paper there announcing the marriage of Miss Myra V. Troll and George M. Yates. According to the notice, the wedding occurred in New York City on Dec. 27 last. Mr. Yates has been ill since January last, and has been at the Troll residence. The marriage was undoubtedly known to the parents of the young woman, but the marriage notice was the first inkling the residents of Hillsdale had that Miss Troll was a bride. The Trolls are well known in this section of Bergen County. The father of the young woman, Orin G. Troll, is an Elder in the Dutch Reformed Church in Westwood.

THE BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW.

Miss Ethel Moore and A. J. Nutting Among the Prize Winners.

Brooklyn society was well represented last night at the sixth annual Horse Show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, held at its quarters on the Park Slope. The committee in charge has arranged an exhibition for each evening and a special matinée for children to-morrow.

Among the box holders were Charles F. Hubbs, E. A. Dickerson, Theodore S. Miller, P. I. Richards, E. J. Knowlton, D. P. Bedford, William N. Dykman, L. J. Busby, George H. Coutts, Col. William Hefter, Justice W. J. Gaynor, William L. Candee, Robert D. Woodward, John Zimmermann, Edward A. Ames, W. P. Callahan, C. W. Seamans, W. H. Nichols, E. H. Barnes, John Arbuckle, William H. Maxwell, John Gibb, Charles A. Moore, and C. L. Middleton.

The judges were Daniel Willets, David Bonner, H. L. Herbert, Robert L. Ellis, M. W. Smith, George B. Cleausen, H. B. Carbough, Seward Cary, H. K. Bloodgood, George R. Reid, W. S. Catlin, W. C. Culliver, G. Jason Waters, Clarence Moore, A. Busch, J. P. Dwathney, and Harrison L. Caner.

Some of those who won prizes were as follows: Harness, tandem class, A. J. Nutting; Light Wagon, Driving—Miss Ethel Moore won the first, second, and third prizes, driving two bay horses, Pickwick and Mr. Winkle.

Women's Conference Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture took place in the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday at 1:45 P. M., and was followed by a tea. Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, the President, was in charge of the meeting, and reports were read from several branch societies, including the Society for the Study of Child Culture, Children's Guild, Crippled Children's Guild, Philanthropic Branch, Sewing Society, and District Nursing Society. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer read their reports. To fill five vacancies in the Executive Council, Mrs. Lionel Sutro, Mrs. M. D. McDaniel, Mrs. N. Myers, Mrs. R. Shainwald, and Mrs. L. Solomon were elected for terms of one year. A reception was to have been given Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb of London, but they did not appear. Mrs. Ollesheimer suggested that the conference members combine to form plans for building a new clubhouse for the Society for Ethical Culture, as she had assurance that the men of the society would furnish the means to build one if they did so.

Concert for Fresh Air Fund.

A concert will be given at Sherry's tomorrow evening for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund of the Young Men's Union and the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Society for Ethical Culture. Miss Alvina Friend, pianist; Mary H. Mansfield, soprano; Bernard Sinsheimer, violinist, and Carl Bernhard, baritone, are the artists who will be heard. The home whither beneficiaries will be sent is in Sullivan County.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Delavan Howland will give an orchestral concert in the Waldorf-Astoria to-day.

The annual meeting of the Institute of Accounts took place yesterday evening in the Waldorf-Astoria. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was read, and Charles Dutton re-elected President, W. P. Plant Secretary and Treasurer, and Thomas E. Whitbeck member of the Board of Governors, which also includes L. C. J. Barthelemy, William Dillon, C. E. Cheney, and W. J. Altherr.

Mrs. Minnie Methôt, soprano, gave a concert in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. She sang pieces of Reginald De Koven, Ethelbert Nevin, Homer N. Bartlett, Harvey W. Loomis, William R. Chapman, and Bruno Oscar Klein, in each case being accompanied by the composer. Flavie Van Den Hende, 'cellist; Hubert Arnold, violinist, and Emile Levy, accompanist, were also heard.

The National Society of New England Women held its final quarterly meeting of the season in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, the President, being in the chair. Mrs. Edgar Hoagland had charge of the entertainment following. Miss Julia F. May and Mrs. Ella Jocelyn Horne, contralto; Albert J. McLean, tenor, and Miss Alice Saxby Hall, Miss Rosa Marston, Mrs. J. L. Cole, Miss Alice Keating, Miss Julia Proctor, Mrs. J. Henry McKinley, and Mrs. Karl Feininger took part. The society will give a clambake May 24 on Staten Island.

The Misses Leech gave an hour in "Ole Virginny" to a crowd of fashionable people at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, and were vociferously applauded. They sang negro melodies, and recited negro pieces. Miss Marie Kieckhoefer gave several banjo solos, and Miss Bernardine Kieckhoefer acted as accompanist. Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Francis L. Stetson, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, and Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab were among the patronesses.

TONNAGE TAX BURDENS EUROPE

Powers to Make a Joint Representation—The Question Discussed in the Commons.

LONDON, April 28.—It was officially announced to-day that the European powers are to make a joint representation to the United States on the subject of the proposed increase in the tonnage tax, pointing out the onerousness of the proposed measure on European trade.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, has been instructed, it is understood here, to make representations to the Washington Government respecting the question. France and Germany are communicating with Great Britain on the subject.

Charles McArthur, member of Parliament for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, Chairman of the Association of Average Adjusters, and formerly President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, pointed out in the House of Commons today that the bill before the United States Congress, providing for increasing the tonnage tax on shipping, will be injurious to British trade and shipping.

Mr. Balfour replied that the Government would do all it could to protect the interests of British ship owners.

Following the question addressed to the Government in the House of Commons, a deputation of members of Parliament, representing the shipping constituencies, waited upon the President of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie, and emphasized the importance of the proposed increase in the tonnage tax, declaring that ship owners and traders were greatly alarmed at the measure.

One delegate said his firm alone would be mulcted an additional £30,000 ($150,000) yearly.

Mr. Ritchie replied that the Government was fully alive to the importance of the matter. They had communicated with the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and with the European powers on the subject, and, the President of the Board of Trade added, joint representations would be made on the subject pointing out the onerousness of the proposed measure on European trade.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Thus far no official action has been taken by foreign nations on the subject of the proposed increase of the tonnage tax, and it does not seem likely that such official action is possible, as the heavy tonnage tax is considered a war expedient which foreign shipping must bear so long as they use American ports. There are intimations, however, that it may have the effect of diverting shipping away from American ports to Halifax, Montreal, and other Canadian ports.

It is said that the proposed increase to 20 cents per ton is about 800 per cent., the present rate being less than 3 cents per ton, and that nearly the entire burden of the increase falls on the transatlantic shipping of Great Britain, Germany, France, and one or two other commercial nations. A leading diplomatic official said to-day that, roughly speaking, the Atlantic trade was carried on by about 100 American steamships, and about 4,000 British, French, German, and other foreign steamships, so that the heavy tonnage tax would be practically insignificant as against American steamships, while it would be very onerous against foreign shipping.

NO ARBITRATION WITH ENGLAND

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question on the subject, said no negotiations were at present proceeding on the subject of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

COMING ON THE BIG KAISER.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 28.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which left this port yesterday for New York, had among her passengers the Count of Turin, a nephew of the King of Italy; Mr. Charles Cramp, the well-known shipbuilder; Mr. Ira D. Sankey, Mrs. Andrew D. White, wife of the United States Ambassador at Berlin, and Prof. Helmuth.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

HAWARDEN, April 28.—The condition of Mr. Gladstone is unchanged. During the day he had occasional slight attacks of pain, and did not sleep very well. Miss Helen Gladstone, replying to a letter of sympathy, writes, referring to the illness of her father:

"We cannot hope for his recovery; but the progress of his illness is very slow. He will probably remain with us for some time. He suffers much at times; but, happily, the doctors are able to give him very considerable relief."

The Lancet learns that Mr. Gladstone is manifestly weak, "though," The Lancet adds, "this is not so much due to disease as to general failure of power. He retains, however, fair strength. There are intermittent flashes of pain; but they are not very severe."

Earl of Caledon Dead.

LONDON, April 28.—The Earl of Caledon, (James Alexander,) a Representative Peer for Ireland, is dead. He was born in 1846, and was formerly a Captain in the First Life Guards.

Sir Frederick A. Milbank Dead.

LONDON, April 28.—Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, Bart., formerly member of Parliament (Liberal) for the North Riding of Yorkshire, is dead. He was born in 1820.

Three Failures in London.

LONDON, April 28.—Three failures were announced here to-day—those of Ramsay Atkinson Atkins, stock jobber; Frank Shackle, stock and share dealer, and Phillips, an Australian stock jobber.

Bank of Bengal's Rate of Discount.

CALCUTTA, April 28.—The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of discount from 12 to 11 per cent.

NEW LAWS OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, April 28.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Senator Brush—Changing the name of the Central Throat Hospital and Polyclinic Dispensary of Brooklyn to the Central Hospital and Polyclinic.

Senator Daley—Providing that lots in cemeteries shall be held indivisible.

Senator Wray—Authorizing the Appellate Division of the Second Judicial Department to direct that an appeal from a judgment of the Municipal Court of New York City be heard directly before such Appellate Court.

Senator Nussbaum—Appropriating $1,200 to pay the charges of Frank S. Beard as stenographer to the Commissioner appointed to investigate the charges against Edward Tamsen, as Sheriff of New York County.

Mr. Taylor—Appropriating $926,009 to pay the expense of superintendence, maintenance, and ordinary repairs of the canals.

Also reappropriating $98,597, the unexpended balance of former appropriations for special canal improvements.

Mr. Eldridge—Authorizing a town to purchase the works, property, and franchises of any company which supplies such town with water.

Mr. Hutton—Creating a State Board of Embalmers.

Mr. Hill—Amending the banking law relative to appraisals.

Mr. McLaughlin—Amending the agricultural law relative to the examination of milk by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. McGuire—Amending the agricultural law relative to penalties for its violation.

Mr. Smith—Providing for the branding of cheese.

Mr. Pickett—Providing that all veterinary surgeons must register before Jan. 1, 1899.

Mr. Wallace—Providing that any taxes levied in the Borough of Queens, New York City, before Jan. 10, 1898, may be paid at any time before Sept. 15, 1898, with interest at 2 per cent.

Also erecting the new County of Nassau from that part of Queens County which is not included in New York City.

Senator Krum—Compelling railroads to issue mileage books of 500 miles as well as 1,000 miles, and compelling the acceptance of them on trains.

Mr. Trainor and Mr. Armstrong—Authorizing the Court of Claims to determine the claims of Frank Fleck and James Grant for personal injuries alleged to have been received while confined in the Elmira Reformatory.

Mr. Kavanaugh—Conferring upon the Hudson River Power Transmission Company the power to acquire rights of way in Saratoga and Schenectady Counties.

Mr. Bondy—Providing that when the termini of a railroad extend to both ends of a bridge, the railroad can connect its line over the bridge.

Committee on Ways and Means—The General appropriation bill for the maintenance of the State Government.

Mr. Martin—Amending the civil code so as to provide that in case of administration in intestacy, the decree must direct immediate payment and distribution to creditors, next of kin, husband or wife of the decedent or their assigns, where the administrator has petitioned voluntarily for judicial settlement of his account.

Senator Page—Authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division, First Department, to fix the salary of its deputy clerk at a sum not to exceed $3,500, and of each of the assistant clerks not to exceed $3,000.

Senator Ahearn—Authorizing the Fire Commissioner of New York City to designate a clerk to sign warrants.

Senator E. R. Brown—Prohibiting an appeal to the Court of Appeals in an action to recover wages, salary, or compensation for services, including expenses incidental thereto, when the decision of the Appellate Division is unanimous.

A SHARP ADVANCE IN WHEAT.

An Exciting Time in the New York Pit at the Opening of the Market.

The rampant bull market at Liverpool and curb dealings here before trading hours resulted yesterday in an exciting and fiercely vigorous time in the wheat pit when the 10 o'clock gong struck. The panic over the sharply advancing quotations, however, was of short duration. The July option had been run up on the Liverpool cables to $1.06¼, against $1.01⅝, the closing price of Wednesday.

The opening price of July yesterday was not easy to determine accurately on account of the turmoil and confusion, but it was posted at $1.04½, a net advance over night of 2⅝ cents. In twenty minutes of frantic dealings enormous sales to secure profits ran the quotation down so as almost to wipe out the rise, but the future rallied in the first hour, and at noon a very nervous market had developed, the selling being on crop prospects and the buying on the idea that the Liverpool flurry was due either to a corner of shorts or to the statistical position of wheat on the accepted explanation that the low European stocks of the early Winter have not been replenished.

During the last hour of trading the dealings were stimulated by the firmness and strength of the Paris and Antwerp markets, and July wheat touched $1.04¾, but the close was weak at $1.02⅝, a net advance of 1 cent a bushel. May wheat, which opened at $1.24, an advance of 2 cents over Wednesday's close, did not go higher, and went as low as $1.21½, at which price—a net decline of half a cent from Wednesday's close—it was last recorded. The last quotations for September and December wheat were respectively three-eighths of a cent and seven-eighths of a cent under Wednesday's closing prices.

Corn was active and strong, May closing at 39⅝ cents, a net advance of five-eighths of a cent, and July at 40¼ cents, a gain of a half a cent. Oats were steady and firm, May closing at 33¼ cents, a net advance of a fourth of a cent a bushel.

The export business was: Wheat, 400,000 bushels; corn, 1,000,000, and oats, 300,000. On the after-market curb the range of July wheat puts and calls was $1 to $1.04⅝.

WILD CHANGES IN WHEAT.

Foreigners Bid Excitedly—The Chicago Market Advances and Closes Weak on Realizing Profits.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Influenced by sensational advances at English grain centres, wheat to-day on 'Change sold 8¼ cents above yesterday's closing price. But heavy realizing from beginning to end of the session caused a reaction in all quotations, and the closing was relatively as weak as the opening was strong. July wheat closed five-eighths to three-fourths of a cent higher, May 1¼ cents higher, and corn and oats gained one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent. Provisions suffered declines of 7½ to 15 cents on packers' selling.

Traders in wheat had an exciting time during the first hour to-day, on account of the violent advance at Liverpool. But there was an evident indisposition on the part of many to allow excitement abroad to unhinge their own judgment at home. A quite general impression prevailed among traders that foreigners were becoming hysterical over the supposition that Spain may interfere with the export movement of American products. But another portion of the trade attributes the wild advance abroad to the sudden discovery by foreigners that there is not enough wheat and flour available to keep them supplied until the next harvest. The reasonings of these two factions here caused the market to fluctuate violently until about the middle of the session, when the bears appeared to be on top.

The advance of 8 to 10¼ cents for July and May at Liverpool and smaller rises at Paris and Antwerp were said to be the result of American covering, but exporters sold several cargoes of No. 1 Northern to Liverpool at $1.44, and private cablegrams said English millers were bidding excitedly for wheat.

July started 2½ to 3¼ cents higher, at 97½ to 98 cents; declined rapidly to 96 cents, rallying just as quickly to 97½ cents. This range was covered several times. When July was selling around 96 cents, near the close, a private cablegram from Argentina reported an increase in the estimated wheat yield of that country to 40,000,000 bushels. It caused enough selling to break July to 95 cents, the low point of the day, but a quick rally to 95½ cents followed. July closed at the last-named figure, a net gain of five-eighths to three-fourths of a cent. May sold between $1.21 and $1.24, closing one-fourth of a cent higher, at $1.22½.

Advance of Wheat in London.

LONDON, April 28.—The continued rise of wheat causes uneasiness, the price now being higher than at any time during the last twenty years. A meeting of protectionists in London yesterday again agitated in favor of a Government reserve of wheat in England.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

On Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House a concert will be given consisting of vocal and instrumental numbers, followed by an orchestral rendition, for the first time, of "In a Persian Garden," conducted by Victor Harris, with the original cast, which sang it with piano accompaniment at the Waldorf-Astoria recently.

The benefit performance for Earle King and Charles Welch, which is to take place at Hoyt's Theatre to-night, promises to be an unusually interesting event. James and Bonnie Thornton, Patrice, Leslie Gossin, "Bert" Coote and Julia Kingsley, Charles Ward, Edith Craske, and a large number of other very well-known performers will contribute their services.

The Kelcey-Shannon Company, playing "The Moth and Flame" at the Lyceum Theatre, is ligely to extend its season owing to the exceptional degree of prosperity it is enjoying. Preparations are being made for a suitable celebration of the fiftieth performance in New York, which takes place May 24, and which will make the one hundred and second performance of the play.

Miss Grace Filkins will terminate her engagement with Charles Coghlan next Saturday in Buffalo, where she is appearing in "The Royal Box." Of recent date Miss Filkins tendered her services to the Red Cross Society, which were immediately accepted, and shortly after her return to this city next week she will take up the duties which will be assigned to her by the society. Miss Filkins is the wife of Lieut. Commander Marix, late Judge Advocate of the Maine board of inquiry.

Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre will present, for the first time in this country, to-night a fairy tale in three acts, by Rosmer, with music by Humperdinck, entitled "The Children of the King." The principal rôles will be enacted by Frau Agnes Sorma and Herr Rudolph Christians. This production by Mr. Conried will terminate his season on May 9. Next year he has hopes of producing in a very sumptuous way "Johannes," with a company which he will engage in Europe and bring over to this country intact.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Havel were George W. Lederer and Gustav Kerker of the Casino, who went to London several weeks ago with "The Belle of New York" company to produce the play at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London. They return for the purpose of assisting Hugh Morton in producing the new Casino review, yet unnamed, which it is expected will run throughout the Summer. Mr. Lederer speaks enthusiastically of the manner in which the American play was received by the English people. Negotiations have been opened with De Wolf Hopper for the management of the company next year, and Mr. Lederer has brought from Europe a very interesting opera, which in his opinion is well adapted for Mr. Hopper.

Manager Gilmore will reopen the Academy of Music Thursday evening, May 5, for an extra season with Conterno's Band in a musical and military spectacle entitled "The Battle of Our Nation," which will be thoroughly in keeping with the present crisis, as it deals entirely with the important wars and battles in the history of the Nation, beginning with the Colonial wars, going through the civil war, and ending with a thrilling and realistic picture of the destruction of the battleship Maine. Patriotic songs will also be given throughout the entertainment by vocal artists and a chorus of a hundred voices. Following this attraction, on May 16, the Grand Opera House stock company of Philadelphia, under the management of Henry Savage, will give a big revival of "Shenandoah," the principal members of the cast comprising Frank Kendrick, Edwin Mordaunt, John Craig, Benjamin Hornig, Minnie Radcliffe, and Maud Hosford.

New City Prison Physician.

Dr. Frank P. Maguire of 356 Lexington Avenue was appointed physician of the city prison yesterday by Commissioner of Correction Lantry, at a salary of $1,500 a year.

BIG STORM ALONG THE COAST.

The Wind Blew Seventy-two Miles an Hour at Block Island—A Gale at Sandy Hook.

From Hatteras to Cape Cod the storm of yesterday raged with great severity. It was central off the coast of Virginia in the morning, and it moved slowly up the coast, being central off the Jersey shore last night, when the barometer was lowest at Atlantic City. That it did not move faster was due to an area of high pressure in the Northeast, but that fact did not lessen the intensity of the gale.

It felt as though there was a pretty States within the radius of the storm, but the wind as felt ashore was nothing compared with that which prevailed off shore.

It felt as though there was to be a pretty stiff blow in the city yesterday. The wind attained a velocity, in fact, of thirty-six miles an hour, but down at Sandy Hook it was blowing sixty miles, or more than a whole gale. Cape May reported forty-six miles, Atlantic City and Nantucket forty-eight, a strong gale. Boston recorded the blow at forty-two, a fresh gale, and at Block Island it blew seventy-two miles, approaching hurricane force.

The weather clerk said that the storm effects were not felt in Florida waters, and that therefore the smaller craft of the American fleet had escaped it. Above Hatteras there was likely to have been much suffering at sea. All connection with Cape Hatteras was cut off last night. The wires were down.

The Weather Bureau continued the display of northeast storm signals yesterday and last night.

The rain of yesterday in this section amounted to half an inch of water. It fell slightly between 4:29 A. M. and 5:35 A. M. Then it ceased till 8:24 A. M., and then continued till 4:42 P. M.

It was not so much wind or rain in the city, however, as the unseasonable cold that made the day remarkable and disagreeable. After some of the mild days New Yorkers have enjoyed, a temperature of 40 degrees and an atmosphere of high humidity made the weather feel like a day in Winter. The cold penetrated to the marrow.

Forty degrees, however, was the maximum temperature of the day. The minimum was 37 degrees, at 5:30 A. M. The maximum came just twelve hours later.

Another storm was moving last night from the lake region to the east.

Jetties Useful at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, April 28.—An unusually fierce northeast storm set in here last night, and has raged with unabated fury all day long. Big hail stones and flurries of snow accompanied the tempest, and the rainfall was extremely heavy. No serious damage was done the beach front, although there was a considerable weakening of the bulkhead at the foot of Second Avenue. The series of jetties erected here last Winter have proved an effectual barrier to the encroachments of the sea, and little danger is now apprehended from the high tides that prevail along the coast in the Spring. To-night the sea is running very high, and the grand scene is being witnessed by numerous hardy sightseers from the hotels, and the parlors are filled with ladies, who view the war of the elements with keen delight from these comfortable and cosy vantage spots.

Trolley Road Threatened at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 28.—The severe northeast storm which began yesterday has continued until it developed into the worst storm on the South Jersey Coast since last October. The wind maintains a velocity of forty miles an hour. The rainfall has been 1 8-10 inches for the twelve hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning, the heaviest in years. Three inches of snow fell after 1 o'clock this morning, followed by hail and rain. The tides are beating heavily on the Beach Front Trolley Road and will probably damage it before ebb tide. The meadows between the beaches and the mainland are veritable seas.

"HIAWATHA" SET TO MUSIC.

Frederick R. Burton's Dramatic Cantata Received with Considerable Favor at Yonkers.

"Hiawatha," a dramatic cantata, in which the pen of Frederick R. Burton, the novelist and musical critic, has strayed into the by-paths of a musical composition upon lines selected from Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha," and which has an added attraction as the one musical novelty of the week, was presented in the Yonkers Music Hall last night, before an audience in which was seen a sprinkling of New York music lovers. The audience, while enthusiastic, was critical throughout, and received Mr. Burton's interpretation of the sentiment of the great poet with satisfaction, after making due allowance for the infancy of the Yonkers Choral Society, by which the composition, under the direction of the composer, who is its conductor, had been prepared, and for the rather lamentable acoustic properties of the hall.

The work calls for a mixed chorus, four soloists, and an orchestra. Two of the soloists, Leonard E. Auty, tenor, and J. Stanford Brown, basso, were not unfamiliar persons with most of the audience, and their execution of the difficult score was generally felicitous. Miss Mae Cressy, contralto, and Miss Mary H. Mansfield, soprano, who had confined their talents mostly to church music previously, seemed loth to depart from their accustomed fields and disinclined to translate the gamut of sentiment with the freedom which the expression of the poem is generally considered to demand. The chorus comprised 132 voices from the Yonkers Choral Society, the members of which were somewhat embarrassed by being crowded upon a stage about large enough for half their number to have occupied with proper effect. The orchestra was of 30 pieces.

In Mr. Burton's production there is an attempt to unify the work by the varied development of a few motives that apply to frequently recurring portions of the text. The phrase to which the word "Hiawatha" is sung when the chorus first announces the subject of the work is naturally foremost; the entire prelude is developed from it, and the motive is woven into many of the themes used where the text refers directly or by implication to Hiawatha. The only attempt to utilize a genuine Indian theme occurs in "The Dance of Pau-puk-keewis," where is heard a theme taken down by Henry E. Krehbiel, while listening to a tribal ceremony of the Kwakiutl Indians. The development here is based upon the theory that the orchestra represents the dancer and the chorus the spectators. The music of the "Famine" is developed largely from a monotonous motive, symbolizing the unrelenting hardness of Winter, except in the death of Minnehaha, where there are reminiscences of the restless figure of the main theme of the "Wooing."

In descriptive and narrative the setting is all that could be desired. The first part of "The Wedding Festivities," in which Miss Mansfield, in a solo part, beginning "Onaway! Awake, Beloved," was followed by the chorus in "The Dance of Pau-puk-keewis," ending with a whirling crash, symbolic of the eddying leaves and scurrying dust, met with high favor, and the audience refused to remain quiet until an encore was given. The wealth of pathos in the dialogue of "The Famine" was also received with marks of approval. The cantata will be repeated to-night at the same place.

State Canal Improvement Stopped.

ALBANY, April 28.—Work on the canal improvement under the nine-million-dollar appropriation was officially ordered stopped by the Canal Board late this afternoon. It was decided that without legislative action the $700,000 held back from contractors could not be paid over because the work was not completed. About $2,000 of the original appropriation remains, which will be used for work necessary to open the canals. The contracts let originally amounted to $7,045,850, but had been constantly increased by the cost of extra work.

Fort Edwards Alumni Dine.

The New York alumni of the Fort Edwards Collegiate Institute gave its fifth annual dinner and reunion last evening at the Hotel St. Denis, about fifty members of the association being present. The dining room was profusely decorated with the National colors. Dr. E. A. Goodrich presided and the principal address was made by the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. King, who indorsed the actions of President McKinley in the warmest terms.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. B. G. Northrop.

The Rev. B. G. Northrop, a retired Congregational clergyman, died at his residence, in Clinton, Conn., late Wednesday night. He was about eighty-one years of age. Mr. Northrop was widely known as the "Father of Village Improvement Societies" and the originator of "Arbor Day in Schools." He was born in Kent, Litchfield County, Conn., July 16, 1817. He was a Yale man of '41. For ten years he was pastor of the Congregational Church at Saxonville, Mass. From 1857 to the close of 1866 he was agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and in January, 1867, he entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Board of Education for Connecticut, and continued in that position till Jan. 1, 1883. He was one of the Board of Visitors at West Point Military Academy in 1863-4, and delivered the commencement oration there in 1864. He was President of the American Institute of Instruction, 1864-6; of the National Association of School Superintendents, 1868, and of the National Educational Association, 1873. In 1872 Williams College honored him with the degree of LL. D. The same year he was invited by the Japanese Embassy to go to Japan for the purpose of inaugurating a system of public education in that empire, but declined, thinking that he could do better service for Japan by remaining here. His successful efforts in procuring the return of the famous Shimonoseki indemnity proved the wisdom of this decision.

In recognition of his unselfish and unsparing efforts in her behalf, the Japanese Government presented him with a handsome set of china, and on the occasion of a visit made by him there received him as the guest of the nation. July 8, 1871, the sum of $1,300 was presented to him by the friends of education to defray the expenses of a trip to Europe. He visited Europe again in 1877 officially to examine the schools of forestry and forest plantations.

He married on Feb. 18, 1846, Miss Harriette Eliza Chichester, who died Feb. 20, 1892. Two children survive him—Harriette, wife of Dwight Holbrook, and Henry E., professor in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Marks Fishel.

Marks Fishel died on Wednesday at his home, 213 East Sixtieth Street. He was a Director of the United Hebrew Charities, a Trustee of Temple Ahawath Chesed, and an officer of the Society of United Brothers. Mr. Fishel was born Oct. 15, 1828, in Bohemia, and came to this country when he was twenty years old. After living three or four years in this city, he went to San Francisco, where he opened a general store. He returned in the earlier sixties to New York, and soon entered the wine business as head of the firm of Fishel & Levy, in Pearl Street. The house, which still exists, is now located in Franklin Street.

Mr. Fishel was a man of wide but unostentatious philanthropy. He spent much of his time among the poor, by whom he was beloved. His funeral took place in Temple Ahawath Chesed, Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, the Rev. Dr. David Davidson, the pastor, officiating. The interment is to be in Hartford, Conn.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Miller.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Miller, pastor of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence, 466 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, after a long illness from grip. Dr. Miller was one of the most popular clergymen in the Methodist Church. During his pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn his popularity brought to his parsonage many couples who desired to be married, so that his house was looked upon as a sort of Gretna Green. After a term in the Sixty-first Street Church, in New York, he was called to the pastorate of the De Kalb Avenue Church to succeed the Rev. John Rippere. He was each succeeding year invited to return, and was appointed by the Bishops presiding over the conferences. Dr. Miller is survived by his widow and six children. The funeral is set for Monday in the De Kalb Avenue Church. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Sanford.

Obituary Notes.

MARY MURPHY, widow of Michael Murphy, who was a Brooklyn politician, died yesterday at her home, 570 Sixteenth Street. She was sixty-four years of age. Mrs. Murphy leaves two sons—Michael and Dennis. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the Church of the Holy Name, Ninth Street and Prospect Avenue, and the interment will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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MARRIED.

HALL—ZABRISKIE.—April 28, in Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Josephine Booraem, daughter of Augustus Zabriskie, Esq., to Edward Ludlow Hall.

HALL—ZABRISKIE.—On Thursday, April 28, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Josephine Booraem, daughter of Augustus Zabriskie, to Edward Ludlow Hall.

HOPKINS—McGEORGE.—On Thursday, April 28, at 115 East 57th St., by the Rev. Edward B. Coe, Claire Shirley McGeorge to J. Jordan Hopkins.

LEYPOLDT—ARNOLD.—On Wednesday, April 27, 1898, at the Church of the Beloved Disciples, by the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, Adele Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Arnold, to Frederick Leypoldt, all of New York City.

McCULLOH—GAUSE.—On April 27, 1898, at 1,622 Arch Street, Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. S. Martin, James S. McCulloh of New York to May White Gause, daughter of the late Samuel Stockton White of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 27, 1898, Theodore Sears, youngest son of Orrin and Julia M. Benedict.

Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Theodore S. Ferry, Bethel, Conn., on Saturday, April 30, at 11 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., suddenly, Wednesday afternoon, April 27, 1898, Rev. Amasa S. Freeman, D. D., in his 75th year.

Funeral at Central Presbyterian Church, Haverstraw, Saturday, April 30th, at 2 P. M. Train on West Shore Railroad leaves New York, Franklin St., 10 and 11:20 A. M.; 42d St. 15 minutes later.

HALL.—On Friday, April 8, in Rome, Italy, Pauline Baltes Hall, beloved wife of Thomas M. Hall, and daughter of Fernando and Elizabeth Baltes.

Fnueral services at the residence of Mr. Baltes, 100 East 73d St., Friday, the 29th inst., at 5:30 P. M. Interment private.

KEITH.—On Wednesday, April 27, at Bridgewater, Mass., Priscilla D. Keith, widow of Quincy A. Keith of Covington, Kentucky, and mother of Mrs. David H. Greer of this city.

KEITH.—On Wednesday, April 27, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles R. Crane, in Bridgewater, Mass., Priscilla D. Keith, widow of Quincy A. Keith of Covington, Ky.

KOHUSTAMM.—On Wednesday, April 27, Heiman Kohustamm, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, 951 Bedford Av., near De Kalb, Brooklyn. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LOEB.—Marcus Loeb, after a brief illness, in his 82d year.

Funeral from the residence of his son, Albert Loeb, 123 W. 75th St., Sunday, May 1, at 9:30 A. M.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, April 27, at her residence in Morristown, N. J., Mary Caroline, widow of Augustus C. Richards, and daughter of the late Rev. Zechariah Lewis.

Funeral services will be held at her residence on Friday, April 29, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

RUDD.—On Wednesday, April 27, 1898, at 273 West End Av., New York City, Eliza Barnes, eldest daughter of the late Erastus Barnes, and widow of Joseph Rudd.

Funeral private.

STEWART.—At Newport, R. I., on the 26th inst., Thomas Morgan Stewart, aged 38 years.

Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Torresdale, Philadelphia, Friday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet 3:20 train from Philadelphia and train leaving New York at 12:55, at Torresdale Station.

THORNE.—At East Chester, N. Y., on April 27, 1898, Gideon, son of Grace and the late Thomas W. Thorne, in his 50th year.

Funeral services from his late residence, White Plains Road, East Chester, N. Y., on Saturday, April 30, 1898, at 2:45 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Bronxville Station on arrival of the 1:35 P. M. train from Grand Central Station.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

MEETING OF PHILITSCIPOMS.

Mrs. Wallerstein Talks on Music and Mrs. McLean on War.

Philitscipoms, the Newark (N. J.) [illegible] club, held a reception and entertainment yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, 28 West Sixtieth Street. The Rev. Phebe Hanaford, the President, delivered an address of welcome, and Mrs. Wallerstein, who acted as Chairman of the day, spoke on New England music.

"Not until the eighteenth century," said Mrs. Wallerstein, "did the people of New England begin to develop true love for music. The written music was nearly, if not quite, all imported from abroad. Of the many books of hymns and tunes which are found in the great libraries, not one of an early imprint belongs to the New World. The War of the Revolution brought out some excellent compositions. It was during this time that the words of 'Yankee Doodle' were written, though the music seems to have come from abroad.

"In the present century New England has led the Nation in musical culture and progress. The singing school of the eighteenth century developed into the conservatory and the singing circle into the musical society. The greatest musical organization in the United States has for many years been the Handel and Haydn of Boston, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra is unsurpassed either in the New World or the Old."

Mrs. Donald McLean aroused the patriotism of those present by a spirited address on the war. She compared the struggle of the Cubans for their liberty to that of the Americans of the Revolution, and warmly praised the policy of intervention. When she finished the orchestra played "The Red, White, and Blue" and the audience rose and joined in the song.

Dr. Harriet C. Keatinge read an original poem on the navy, and Mrs. Eugene K. Porter, the Rev. Antoinette Blackwell, Mrs. C. Henry, Miss Ellen E. Miles, Mrs. Moffat, and Mrs. Hahn spoke. Miss Alice Keatinge and Miss C. L. Studwell sang, Miss Crawford recited, and various patriotic airs were given in chorus.

The Monday Afternoon Club.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 28.—The tenth anniversary of the Monday Afternoon Club, one of the leading women's clubs in New Jersey, was observed in the Casino of the Union County Country Club this afternoon. A number of women prominent in National and State club life were guests. A banquet was served, during which toasts were made on various topics of interest to women.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 28.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
BAYDORP, Mary, 200 E. 92d St.	31	26
BROWN, Joseph, Bellevue Hospital	40	24
BROCKMAN, Joseph, Almshouse	68	26
BROWN, Eliza, 71 W. 100th St.	48	27
BACH, Adolph, 60 E. 126th St.	82	26
BELL, Rose, 650 9th Av.	9	27
CORRIGAN, William, Bellevue Hosp.	58	27
CROSSLEY, Nancy, 311 W. 54th St.	82	26
COOK, Mary R., 348 E. 74th St.	23	27
CASALEGGIO, Maria, 113 Sullivan St.	1	23
DUDLEY, Mary, 89th St. and 3d Av.	55	26
DANZI, John, 14 Macdougal St.	29	27
DONOHUE, Mary, 218 E. 63d St.	2	26
DURGES, Conzile, 361 E. 13th St.	6	26
DINIAN, Patrick, Almshouse	60	27
DRAB, Thomas, 242 2d St.	39	27
ELLSWORTH, Sarah E., 613 West End Av.	86	26
ERCOLANO, Emanuelo, 210 E. 111th.	1	27
FOLSOM, Howard, 8 W. 103d St.	19	25
FRASER, Loretta E. M., 211 E. 11th.	4	26
FISCHER, Harry J., 409 Amsterdam Av.	60	26
FALLON, William P., 200 E. 109th St.	29	26
FRANK, John P., 114 9th Av.	37	26
FALKENMAYER, Carl J., Brooklyn	62	26
FIGGE, Bruno, 187 E. 15th St.	27	26
GOLDSTEIN, Karie, 18 Orchard St.	1	27
GRIMES, Joseph F., 337 E. 38th St.	23	26
GABARINO, Andrew, 16 Baxter St.	15	27
GARDELLA, Angela, 92 Baxter St.	31	26
GLASENBERG, Nathan, Infants' Hospital	1	27
HAHL, Hans, 344 W. 17th St.	42	27
HEIDENREICH, Nathan, 649 E. 13th.	1	27
HARVEY, Laura, 410 W. 39th St.	30	27
IMBERROS, Joseph, 123 Elizabeth St.	1	25
JANNETT, Charles, 162 Park Row	88	27
JEROME, Delia A., 131 W. 56th St.	70	27
KANNER, Rebecca, 434 7th Av.	31	27
KING, Annie, 322 W. 17th St.	47	27
KARL, Conrad, 114 E. 82d St.	55	27
KING, Charles A., 279 W. 114th St.	28	25
KEELE, William J., 738 2d Av.	3	27
KNOUD, Fanny, 320 W. 15th St.	68	27
LUTZ, Charles, 605 W. 51st St.	2	26
LEON, Mary D., Brooklyn	16	26
LOLLA, Michelina, 315 E. 104th St.	1	27
LEOITSCHER, Regina, 84 Greenwich.	31	26
MYERS, Felix, 254 W 14th St.	56	26
MERINO, Estella, 268 Mulberry St.	4	28
MATES, Geromina, Bellevue Hospital.	56	24
MADDEN, Fred, St. Francis Hosp.	38	26
MAARIELLO, Joseph, 227 E. 111th St.	10	27
MALLOY, Anna M., 177 W. 83d St.	62	27
MALONE, Cornelius J., 233 Columbus Av.	5	27
MATHEWS, Lena, 395 2d Av.	31	27
MASTERN, Charles, Hood Wright Hos.	48	27
McDONOUGH, Bridget, 404 E. 58th St.	71	26
McLEAN, Catharine, 347 W. 19th St.	82	27
MUCCI, Maria, 318 East 24th St.	4	26
POOY, Law Hang, 34 Pell St.	45	27
PARL, Frank, Bellevue Hospital.	29	24
RICHARDSON, Alvin M., 236 W. 21st.	50	26
RAUBITSCHEK, Catharine C., 174 W. 82d St.	45	27
ROWAN, Patrick, 421 E. 22d St.	65	26
ROSEBROCK, Herman D., 185 Avenue A	42	27
RICE, Adelaide, 73 W. 98th St.	2	26
ROSSEGA, Leonard J., 422 E. 77th St.	32	26
REYNOLDS, Mary, 439 W. 34th St.	60	26
RICHARDS, Kate, 501 W. 151st St.	44	26
SACCOMANNO, Luigi, 243 Mulberry.	56	27
SCHULT, Diedrich H., 203 E. 87th St.	67	26
SEXTON, William B., 33d St. and 6th Av.	42	25
SIMMONS, Pauline, 415 E. 79th St.	40	26
SCHMIDT, Bertha, 630 W. Boulevard.	1	28
SPIES, Marie, 230 E. 10th St.	79	27
SHARP, Margaret G., 461 11th Av.	23	25
SCHWARTZ, Rafel, 183 Bowery	45	25
SPITZ, Yettie, 314 Stanton St.	52	27
SPETACCI, Maria C., 80 Mulberry St.	22	26
TEPLITZ, Phillip, 55 Leonard St.	32	27
UNGER, William, 2,456 8th Av.	16	26
VOSS, John, 515 E. 70th St.	1	26
VAN VLECK, Catharine V., 431 4th Av.	77	27
WILLIAMS, Elizabeth A., 120 W. 11th	47	26
YOUNGBERG, Osar, 568 W. 49th St.	39	1

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ALLAN, Arthur C., 975 3d Av.	1	26
ALLEN, Emma, 2,783 Fulton St.	3	26
BRENNAN, Josephine, K. C. Hospital.	2	25
BADEN, Minnie, 354 Keap St.	38	27
BERTHOLD, William A., 141 Melrose St.	26	26
CARBIANCO, Philip, 2,347 Atlantic Av.	1	26
CALDWELL, Catharine, 75 Lynch St.	56	27
CAVANAGH, Daniel, St. John's Home.	4	27
DE CUE, Laura B., 142 Lawrence St.	51	25
ERVING, Michael, 98 5th Av.	52	26
ERHARDT, Elizabeth, 13 Ewen St.	38	27
GERMANN, Annie M., 722 Liberty Av.	62	26
GREEN, Julia, Gravesend Beach	12	27
HAMMELL, Tillie, Liberty Av. and Crescent St.	29	26
HERNAS, Anna, 774 Henry St.	35	28
HYDE, Mary E., 135 Ashland Place.	61	28
HORSTING, Katherine, 318 Glenmore Av.	32	27
INGERSOL, Alvah, foot of Clay St.	58	27
JOHANNIS, Joseph, 129 19th St.	1	27
JANSEN, Gustavus J., Kingston Av. Hospital	5	27
KOHNSTAMM, Hennan, 951 Bedford Av.	73	27
LYNCH, Hannah, K. C. Hospital	75	25
LAVECCHIA, Rosana, 113 Graham St.	2	28
MARATTA, Michael, 121 Classon Av.	7	27
MORAN, Joseph F., 156 W. 9th St.	25	26
MATTHEWS, E., 1,499 Bergen St.	65	27
McGUINNESS, Winifred, 198 Flatbush Av.	20	27
McAULEY, Patrick, 128 Huron St.	1	28
NAPPO, Giuseppe, L. I. Col. Hospital.	50	24
NAEPP, John, 390 Graham Av.	54	26
NATOLI, Giovanni, 557 17th St.	33	27
NEU, Edward, 119 Ewen St.	2	27
O'HARA, Thomas, 265 Windsor Place.	48	26
POLEY, J. C. Ferdinand, 299 Floyd St.	72	27
PYLA, Mary J., 133 Gold St.	1	27
REILLY, Charles F., 414 Henry St.	19	27
RABIN, Sarah E., 1,450 Bergen St.	49	25
RICHARDSON, C. H., 81 Hudson Av.	1	26
SWEDBERG, Frederick C., 73 4th Av.	5	27
SQUIRE, Reginald K., 178 Willoughby Av.	24	26
SAND, Sigmund, 127 1st Av., N. Y.	40	23
WICHMANN, Henry, Avenue L and Coney Island Av.	41	26

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The time for the holders of the above bonds to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New York under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement has been extended to May 14th, 1898, after which date no bonds will be received on deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may then impose.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from the Union Trust Company or from the undersigned.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow, but strong.

Business upon the Stock Exchange did not much expand yesterday, but in many ways it reflected exceptional strength. The time seems to have been reached when stocks are not offered for sale by their owners. Short accounts are put out here and there, to be covered in spasmodic scares; but the real owners of securities are apparently now at the point where they feel that they are safeguarded against nervousness which further war developments may impose.

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In banking circles there prevails the feeling, however, that money squeezes may interfere with the market's equanimity—that prices may fall off because of pinches in the money market. Time funds are practically unattainable at anything like admissible rates. The banks of New York are liberally taking care of old customers, but the average applicant for time accommodation finds scant warrant for undertaking new financial engagements.

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Current railroad reports are not as bad as in Wall Street it has been popular to predict. The splendid gain of the St. Paul Company in net earnings for March and the figures yesterday made public for the same month by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company go far toward wholly dispelling the prevailing notion that business has come to a standstill.

So far the record seems to show that business interests in the East are feeling stagnation influences more than are the industries of the West.

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Wall Street has adapted itself to the idea that the new Government bond issue will be upon a "coin" payment basis, and though six months ago such a proposition would have caused not only irritation but acute apprehension, the assurance of Secretary Gage seems to be accepted—that the exceptional existing circumstances are to be taken as an influential if not controlling element in the situation.

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Foreign transactions in American stocks continue chiefly to be upon the selling side. But such transactions are not large.

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Government bonds were steady. The sales were $15,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106⅝; $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 117½; $50,000 currency 6s, 1899, at 102⅞, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 110⅛.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3	Illinois Cent.	½
Am. Su. Mfg. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Manhattan Cons.	½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	8	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	½	Minnesota Iron	3¼
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Lead	1½
C., B. & Qy.	1	N. J. Central	2
Chi. Gt. West	½	N. Y. Central	1
C., M. & St. P.	1	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. & Northwest	¾	Peo. Gas, Chi.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	½	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Consol. Ice	3	West Chi. St.	½

Stock Declined.

Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Oreg. Imp., all in. pd.	1
Consol. Gas	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Consol. Ice pf.	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	2¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Minn. & St. L. con.	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1½	U. S. Leather 6s	2
C. & O. 6s, 1911	1½	Wabash 1st	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	2	West Shore reg.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Erie gen. 3s	2	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	4
Knox. & Ohio 1st	2¾		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $112,016,027; balances, $6,498,405; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,413,658.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were ½c higher at $4.82 for sixty days and unchanged at $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16 and 94 7-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount@par. Boston—25@35c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½@25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1¼, to 89⅛; Louisville and Nashville ⅜, to 48⅜; Erie ¼, to 11⅞; Pennsylvania ⅛, to 57⅞, and Reading ¼, to 8¼. Declined—Erie first preferred ½, to 32⅜; New York Central ⅜, to 110½; Atchison ¼, to 10⅜; Illinois Central ¼, to 100, and Canadian Pacific ⅛, to 82⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111⅛, for money, and 111 3-16 for the account.

Bank of England rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,350,000, circulation increased £161,000, bullion increased £1,510,565, other securities decreased £304,000, other deposits increased £1,886,000, public deposits decreased £314,000, notes reserve increased £1,246,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 41.71 per cent., as compared with 39.86 per cent. last week, against an advance from 50.93 per cent. to 51.91 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 6,625,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 11,650,000f., gold on hand increased 1,575,000f., bills discounted increased 77,650,000f., silver on hand decreased 1,900,000f. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.80, in Lisbon at 60, and in Rome at 104.75. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 30c., and exchange on London was 25f. 30½c.

WAR NEWS VS. QUOTATIONS.

While the Stock Exchange tape stands still there continues to be much excitement around the general news tickers in the Stock Exchange district, and every item bearing, however remotely, on war affairs gets attention and excites a discussion. The amateur observer of such things might be led into the belief that the earnestness of comments would get reflection in the stock market, but, as a matter of fact, the talkers and declaimers round about the bulletin tickers are hardly enough interested in the security market's course even casually to watch the Stock Exchange tape.

Some orders executed yesterday in the stock market were in round lots, and by brokers whose relations indicated that the very strongest people in Wall Street were buying.

COPPER TRADE BRIGHTNESS.

The impetus given to mining operations in the United States since the discoveries at the Klondike has not been felt in the gold department alone. Extraordinary activity is going on in the copper-producing sections and mining the latter metal is becoming more and more profitable. In evidence of this it may be said that many of the low-priced copper shares have steadily advanced in value in the past year or so, during which period there has also been a steadily larger demand. Encouraging results have followed recent mining operations and good market values continue to be maintained for copper. Yesterday a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES talked on this subject with Mr. Thomas F. Gaynor, a Wall Street man identified with copper mining interests. Mr. Gaynor is quite confident as to the future of the copper industry, owing to the constantly increasing demand all over the world and the fact that the field of supply must remain necessarily limited. Mr. Gaynor said:

"Both from the industrial and the financial standpoint, a phenomenal jump has been made by copper in the last two or three years. No other shares of industry can compare with it in the extent of improved value for the shares and of better demand for the metal at prices going constantly upward.

"Copper for a number of years ranged at the average price of 10c., but it has risen in the last two years until now 12c. and more can readily be obtained. Declines in the prices of other metals have occurred in that period, extending even as far as 50 per cent. Then the demand is making wonderful headway. In war preparations—and we live in a military age—copper is needed to a large extent. It is being more and more demanded by shipping and naval interests. Electrical progress marches side by side with increased copper demand. Machinery, steam-fittings, sheathings, all require it with increasing volume. And while demand continues to improve so vastly the supply must long continue to come from sources comparatively few.

"America is the greatest producer, 60 per cent. of the world's copper being found in this country. Our export trade is becoming a very important source of revenue. At the present time the English market is using our supplies faster than we can furnish them. If we were to cease our shipments of the metal the European supply on hand could not last more than a month or two. The world's visible supply of copper was never so low as it is to-day.

"Substantial mining property shares are held better than those of other industries during periods of depression. They are producing commodities which the world wants, while the others are more or less depending on general prosperity. The existence of war is a condition favorable to copper. The world wants copper and will continue to want it. The market for copper cannot be overstocked, as the metal is in rather limited supply. Where there is a developed copper mine with large quantities of ore in sight it establishes the fact that for a long time to come the mining will be profitably carried on. Even for domestic uses copper is coming larger in demand.

"As an instance of the greatly increased production of copper and the rise in value of copper mining shares there are several mines that might be mentioned. Calumet and Hecla has paid out dividends of over $43,000,000 on a capital stock of only $2,500,000. The par value of these shares is only $25, and the stock is selling at 520. Yet when this important property was a prospect the stock sold at 50 cents a share. To a lesser extent this may be said of other properties.

"Spain is one of the copper-producing countries. Its famous Rio Tinto mines from which the ancient Romans formerly obtained their copper are now owned by an English company. There are 8,000,000 tons of ore in sight in those mines at present, and 3 per cent. of copper is got per ton of ore. In our Anaconda mines an average of 7 per cent. copper can be got from the ores, and 1,000,000 tons are in sight. Rio Tinto quotations are five and a half times the par value and the mines pay 40 per cent. Arizona ores give as high as 10 per cent. copper. Since September, 1896, the market value of eight leading copper stocks has increased over $52,000,000, and of this amount over $20,000,000 came in the last six months. The total par value of their capitalization is only $16,000,000. Copper properties cannot be excelled as an investment."

WESTERN RATE WARS.

Wall Street is treated every half hour to some new bulletin about the settling of rate wars, or the breaking out of further hostilities among the railroads of the West. Yesterday not less than a dozen conflicting reports along this line came from Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, and other Western points. Those financial interests in Wall Street which have most to do with influencing the policy of important railroads seemed yesterday to be persuaded that the traffic fights might continue for a little while to come, but in every such quarter there seems finally to have been reached practical agreement that there is less to be feared on this account in the future than has already actually taken place. Two out of three authorities having best opportunities for information agree that tendencies are developing which promise early and effectual settlements. There is emphasis on all sides in the assertion that any settlement now made will have bearings that are more than temporary—that the settlement of the present rate war, when it does come, will prove to be permanent.

THE GOLD IMPORT FACTOR.

Between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 of foreign gold arrived in New York yesterday. Veterans in Wall Street give more attention to this than they do to enthusiastic bulletins from Matanzas, or suggestions from Washington and Madrid. It is daily becoming more and more the confident feeling of those who have widest and best Wall Street experience that the stock market's course from this time forward must be much more largely guided by the exceptional conditions reflected in the tremendous gold exports than by any other factor, even actual battles.

LONDON AND UNION PACIFICS.

The only stock of which London seems to be continuously a buyer is Union Pacific. The preferred shares of this property have been taken during the past fortnight in a continued confident way, and it is said that shipments of large amounts of both the preferred and the common stock will be made this week to England and to Germany.

SUGAR TRUST STRENGTH.

The strength of Sugar Trust stock is in many ways explained in Wall Street, where there are always wise men to make clear all the uncertain things. A popular belief grows that the Havemeyer interests are finally seeing their way clear to take a confident investment position in the stock, and there seems to be circumstantial evidence that buying has been for inside account.

It is stated semi-officially that the Sugar Company has on hand about 250,000 tons of raw sugars, which show a net advance in value of five-eighth of a cent per pound, or a gain in market value of approximately $3,000,000.

IRON TRADE CONFIDENCE.

Minnesota Iron stock jumped up yesterday over three points. A Director of this property says that every iron company in the country is now assured of prosperity. War activity contributes to profits. Aside even from this there would be materially better times for the bigger iron companies because of general business improvement. Indeed, most iron men are agreeing that while war may very much quicken activity in certain branches of their trade, there would have been equally good returns without the war.

What the iron people say is less emphatic than is the cheerfulness which comes from the big coal companies.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Completion of a railroad sixteen miles long between Delta, Mo., and a point on the Mississippi River opposite Gray's Landing, Ill., connecting the Illinois Central and St. Louis Southwestern systems.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Increase of $161,936 in Burlington's surplus earnings for March.

Purchase of the business of the Standard National Bank by the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

Declaration of a dividend of 1 per cent. on Consolidated Ice common stock and a quarterly dividend of 1¾ on Glucose Sugar Refining Company's preferred stock.

Decrease of $20,911 in Big Four's surplus earnings for March.

Statement that the Fort Smith Branch of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf will be finished next week.

Increase of 14,289 tons in Southern Pacific's overland freight movement from Pacific Coast points during March, as compared with same month last year.

Brisk trade in bituminous coal reported from the Cumberland region.

Advance in gold premium at Madrid from 57.25 on Wednesday to 59.60 yesterday.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in April showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$5,442
Cleve., Cin., Chicago and St. Louis	22,653
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	4,618
Norfolk and Western	70,346
Northern Pacific	108,996
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	73,858
St. Louis Southwestern	3,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	200
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recta., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	92	94
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	53	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69
Illuminating Gas.		
Amsterdam common	23½	25
Amsterdam preferred	62	63
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	25½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	89	90½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99	100
Columbus Gas	80	85
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	103	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	123	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	77	79
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	78
Glucose common	37	37¾
Glucose preferred	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Malt common	20½	22
Malt preferred	66	67
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	354	355
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	154	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	85
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on May 1 by the Fourteenth Street Bank.

Transfer books of the United States Express Company will close April 30, reopening May 17.

A dividend of 1 per cent., for which checks will be mailed, will be paid on the common stock of the Consolidated Ice Company on May 17.

Coupons due May 1, 1898, on the bonds of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company will be paid on maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

On May 2 a semi-annual 4 per cent. dividend out of the net earnings of the last six months will be payable, tax free, by the Nassau Bank, New York.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Twenty-third Ward, German Exchange, Colonial, Manhattan, New Amsterdam, Germania, State Bank, Bank of America, Mount Morris Bank, and Oriental Bank.

Central Union Telephone Company.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—A notice of a mortgage by the Central Union Telephone Company to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Company was filed in the Recorder's office here to-day. The mortgage is to cover an issue of bonds aggregating $1,600,000, on a permitted issue of $3,000,000. As the company has no property in this county, some surprise is expressed that the paper was filed here.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London at 26⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,080.04 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .30, 1,200 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 800 Pharmacist at .06, 100 Portland at .85, 300 Potosi at .35, and 500 Syndicate at .04.

On the Mining Exchange, 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 18,000 Cannon Ball at .004¼@.003½@.004, 2,800 Garfield Gr. at .06¼, 500 Golden Fleece at .23, 30,000 Gold Magnet at .005, buyer 30, to .005¼, buyer 30, to .003¾@.004, buyer 10; 10,000 Jefferson at .02⅝@.03, 21,000 Justine at .02½ cash, to .02¼@.03½, buyer 30; 300 Lillie at .85, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .12@.11½, 45,000 Sentinel at .006¾@.01, buyer 30; 4,000 Union at .10⅝, and 200 Yukon at .14, buyer 30.

There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 10 shares Osceola at .38½@.39, 20 Quincy at 106¾@106⅞@107, and 10 Tamarack at 147½.

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.80	..	.85	..
Alta	.16	..	.17	..
Belcher	.20	..	.10	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.25	..
Breece	.36	.44	.30	..
Brunswick	.12	.15	.12	.15
Chollar	.20	..	.15	..
Chrysolite	.09	.13	.10	.14
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	..	.60	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Deadwood	.60	..	.65	..
Enterprise Mining Co.	.36	..	.45	..
Father De Smet	.17	.21	.15	.22
Gould & Curry	.17	..	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	..	..	.50	..
Horn Silver	1.20	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	1.50	..	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.15	.21	.16	.22
La Crosse	.11	..	.12	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.10	..	.11	..
Mexican	.10	..	.14	..
Ophir	.35	..	.35	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.08	..	.09
Potosi	.25	..	.20	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.07	..	.08	..
Savage	.12	..	.15	..
Sierra Nevada	.65	..	.60	..
Standard Consolidated	1.65	1.80	1.60	1.75
Union Consolidated	..	..	.10	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.10	..	.10	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.90	..	.85	1.25
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.04	..	..
Belcher	.10	..	..	..
Best & Belcher	.23	..	..	..
Breece	.40	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.12	..	.11	.14
Belmont	.10	..	..	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.20	..	.15	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.08	..
Chrysolite	.08	..	..	..
Con. California & Va.	.55	..	.50	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	.95	.75	..
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.10	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.10	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	.40	..	.40	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.10	..	1.15	..
Iron Silver	.42	..	.42	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.12	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Con.	.08	.10	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	.16	.14	.16
Mexican	.10	..	.10	..
Moulton	.20	..	.15	..
Ontario	2.75	..	2.75	..
Ophir	.40	..	..	..
Occidental	.90	..	.90	..
Potosi	..	..	.20	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.12	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.65	..	.60	..
Standard	1.65	..	1.60	..
Small Hopes	.80	1.00	.80	1.00
Union Consolidated	.20	..	.10	..
Utah	.04	..	.04	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.10	..	.09	..
Argentum Juanita	.15	..	.19	..
Alamo	..	..	..	.03
Anaconda	.25	..	.25	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.07	.09	.07	.09
Creede & Cripple Creek	.02	.04	.02	.04
Golden Fleece	.18	..	.15	..
Isabella	.19	.25	.18	..
Mollie Gibson	..	..	.20	.25
Mount Rosa	.09	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	..	..	.05	.07
Portland	.75	..	.80	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.08	..	.08	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alamo	.01½	.02¼	.01½	.02½
American Flag	..	..	.07	.10
Anaconda	..	..	.31	.37
Cripple Creek Cons.	.07½	.08½	.08½	.09
Cannon Ball	.003¼	.005	.004¼	.004¼
Elkton	..	.70	..	..
Garfield Grouse	.05¼	.06½	.06¼	.06¾
Golden Fleece	.21	.30	.22	.30
Gold Magnet	.002¼	.006	.003¼	.004¼
Havana	.75	.76	..	..
Isabella	.19¼	.21	.20	.21
Japan	..	..	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.02¼	.04	.02⅝	.03¼
Justine	.02¼	.03⅞	.02¼	.02¾
Lillie	..	..	.84	.87
Mollie Gibson	.20	.22	..	..
Mount Rosa	.11½	.12¼	.11½	.12
Old Gold	.003	.008	.003¼	..
Pilgrim	.002	.005¼	..	.006
Portland	..	..	.85	.87
Rocky Mountain	..	.16¼	..	.16¼
Sentinel	.006	.008	.006	.006¼
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Union	.10	.12	.10¼	.12
Work	.02¼	.03¼	.02¼	.03
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Irving	147½
Central National	160	Mech. & Traders'	100
Columbia	150	Merchant's Ex.	116
Garfield National	850	New York	245
German-American	112	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 28.—The day altogether has been the best that the markets have seen for some time. There was considerable buying of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, there were a few new orders on West End, and one or two other of the home roads also showed gains. The coppers, as a class, took the most of the attention. Late in the day the list became dull, and was also inclined to be irregular.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.		
Boston & Albany	219	..
Boston & Lowell	217	..
Boston & Maine	160	162
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	106	107
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	113	..
Fitchburg pf.	98	98¼
Old Colony	186	187
West End	81	81½
Mining Companies.		
Allouez	1½	1¾
Arnold	10½	..
Atlantic	23½	24½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	174¾	175
Butte & Boston	23¾	24
Calumet & Hecla	518	520
Centennial	11¼	11¾
Franklin	10	..
Gold Coin Mines	..	1¼
Napa, (quicksilver)	6	..
Osceola	39¼	39¾
Pioneer, (gold)	4½	5¼
Quincy	106	107
Santa Ysabel	5	5⅝
Tamarack	146	148
Tecumseh	..	2¼
Wolverine	19	19½
Miscellaneous.		
American Bell Telephone	246	248
Dominion Coal	16	17¼
Dominion Coal pf.	90	95
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	62	..
General Electric	31	31½
General Electric pf.	75	88
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	21
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	123	125
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	170	..
United States Oil	13	13¼
United States Rubber	62	67
Westinghouse Electric	..	20¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51	52½
Unlisted Securities.		
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25	25½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The market was dull, but firm. Good buying of United Gas Improvement carried it from 105 to 106. Marsden was weak, receding to 5¼. There was a better demand for the street railways, but few stocks were offered. Union Traction advanced fractionally. Electric and People's 4s were steady, as was also Philadelphia Traction. Pennsylvania was strong and on light sales advanced to 56⅝. Lehigh Valley showed some weakness, and dropped to 20¼. Lehigh Navigation and Choctaw were practically unchanged. The steel stocks remained dull, notwithstanding there are a number of orders in the market to buy on all breaks.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	21	21½
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	23	23¼
Northern Pacific pf.	60½	61¼
Pennsylvania	56	56⅝
Reading t. c.	8	8 1-16
Reading 1st pf.	18¾	19
Reading 2d pf.	9½	10
St. Paul	86	86¼
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	3
Metropolitan Railway	136½	137¼
Philadelphia Traction	78	78½
Baltimore Con.	21¾	22
Union Traction	14½	14¾
Electric Storage	19	21
Electric Storage pf.	21	28
United Gas Imp.	105¾	106⅛
Welsbach Light	41	41½
New Jersey Traction	43	45
American R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	5¼	5½
Choctaw	10	10½
Choctaw pf.	29¾	30¼
Reading G. 4s	78¼	
Elec. & P. 4s	79	79¼
Equitable G. 5s	102¾	103
Cons. T., Pitts	12½	13
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	44½	45

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Diamond Match advanced from 125¼ to 126 to-day. West Chicago opened at 86½ and improved to 87, closing there. North Chicago dropped 2 points from the opening at 184, but closed at 184½. Biscuit common opened at 23 and advanced ⅝, cosing at 23⅝; the preferred sold at 81¼@81⅝, closing at the latter.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	22½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60¼
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	126¾
National Biscuit Co. com.	23½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	81¾
Brew. & Malt. Co.	5½
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	29¾
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	32¼
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49¾
Int. Pkg. Co.	17½
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	40
Chi. City Ry.	220
N. Chi. St. R. R.	184
W. Chi. St. R. R.	88
South Side El. R. R.	55½
Lake St. El.	10¾
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	8½
Street's W. S. C. Line	16½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.19	.19
Alpha Cons	.02	.02
Andes	.07	.06
Belcher	.18	.08
Best & Belcher	.29	.26
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.15	.15
Challenge Con	.14	.12
Chollar	.18	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	.57
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.09
Exchequer	..	.01
Gould & Curry	.21	.19
Hale & Norcross	.51	.48
Julia	.01	..
Justice	.09	..
Kentuck Con	..	.01
Mexican	.12	.11
Occidental Con	1.15	1.10
Ophir	.39	.36
Overman	.02	.03
Potosi	.23	.22
Savage	.14	.13
Sierra Nevada	.70	.67
Standard	1.60	*1.00
Union Con	.15	.14
Utah Con	.06	.07
Yellow Jacket	.09	.08

Silver bars, 56⅛; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	1¾	2	1¾	2
Anaconda	38	40	25	38
Anchoria	60	65	60	65
Argentum	20	21¼	19¾	20¼
Battle Mountain	18½	20½	16½	19¾
Consolidated	7½	8	7½	8
Elkton	69½	69¾	72½	73
El Paso	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
Gibson	20	22	20½	24
Gold Coin	87	90	89	91
Gold King	50	52	50	52
Golden Fleece	21	31	20	30
Garfield Consolidated	12½	13	..	..
Isabella	20½	20⅝	20¼	20½
Jefferson	3	4	2⅝	4
Lillie	80	87	80	82
Matoa	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	14
Moon Anchor	72	72½	67½	67¾
Pharmacist	5¼	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Portland	84½	85	84½	85
Rawlings	15⅝	18	15	17½
Rosa	11½	12	11½	12
Union	10	10¼	10¼	10⅝
Work	2¼	2⅞	2½	2⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$218,814,956
Gold reserve	180,612,608
Net silver	5,970,841
United States notes in the Treasury	31,757,576
Treasury notes of 1890	3,278,997
Total receipts this day	1,452,321
Total receipts this month	30,513,071
Total receipts this year	338,028,785
Total expenditures this day	1,423,000
Total expenditures this month	42,853,000
Total expenditures this year	346,223,270
Deposits in National banks	28,334,871
National bank notes received for redemption	211,041
Government receipts from customs	702,119
Internal revenue	719,796
Miscellaneous	30,405

FINANCIAL.

DRAWING NO. 7.

Mexican National Railroad Co.
Six per cent. Forty Years
First Mortgage Bonds.
(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

Issue of $12,500,000.
Trustee:
Captain WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 106 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $106,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. Charles Joseph Watts, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS.

88	2638	4867	7646	9525	11116
59	2800	5294	7666	9532	11190
570	2981	5477	7736	9599	11216
620	3140	5708	7767	9851	11284
1013	3226	5715	7841	9938	11418
1087	3340	6082	8323	10127	11443
1146	3639	6112	8357	10190	11519
1234	3721	6300	8392	10196	11616
1570	3931	6476	8508	10327	11851
1619	3999	6541	8517	10351	11948
1754	4102	6663	[illegible]	10405	12044
1770	4184	6789	8666	10421	12158
1867	4195	6941	8836	10589	12211
1938	4392	6995	8972	10632	12248
2022	4425	7185	9024	10651	12259
2314	4444	7303	9102	10900	12358
2340	4525	7383	9190	11088	
2570	4544	7517	9384	11098	

WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustee for the Bondholders, by his attorney,
J. M. Macdonald.
LONDON, 22d March, 1898.

Present:
CHARLES JOSEPH WATTS,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BOND No. 605, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22D MARCH, 1897, HAS NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

DIVIDENDS.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, April 26th, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable May tenth. Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, April 26, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on May 1, 1898.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Consolidated Ice Co.,
23d Street and Lexington Av., N. Y.,
April 27, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared and will be payable May 17th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 10th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. May 10th, 1898, and reopened May 18th, 1898, at 10 A. M. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record as above unless otherwise ordered.
H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New York, April 27th, 1898.
90th Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 2d, 1898.
Transfer books closed until May 3d, 1898.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
The Akron & Chicago Junction R.R.
First Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1930:
The coupons due May 1st, 1898, from the above bonds will be purchased by us at their face value, on and after maturity, until further notice.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets, New York City.

THE COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY AND TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.
N. MONSARRAT, RECEIVER.
The coupons due May 1st, 1898, on the Ohio and West Virginia Railway Company's first mortgage Seven Per Cent. bonds will be paid on and after May 1st, 1898, on presentation at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.
N. MONSARRAT, Receiver.
Columbus, Ohio, April 23, 1898.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Security and Trust Co.,
46 Wall St.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable May 2d, 1898, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on April 22, 1893.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
April 6, 1898.

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
Pittsburg, Penn., April 18th, 1898.
Coupon No. 36, for six months' interest due January 1st, 1889, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York City, on presentation, on and after May 1st, 1898.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, April 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after May 2 next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES,
Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons Due May 1st, 1898, from Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds and from the Minneapolis and Duluth Division Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10%, payable on and after May 2d.
The transfer books will be closed until May 2d.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN,
Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.,
45 Wall St., New York, April 29th, 1898.
Coupons of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. Co. Extension Bonds, Dallas and Waco Ry. Co. Bonds, Boonville Railroad Bridge Co. Bonds, maturing May 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after May 2d.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. and Treasurer.

Southwestern Railway Company.
Coupons due May first from East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Ry. Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Va. Mid. Ry. Co. General Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Richmond, York River and Chesapeake R. R. Co. Second Mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, will be paid by J. P. Morgan and Company, New York. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after May 2d next. The transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Pacific Bank, 470 Broadway.
New York, April 19, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent., payable on and after May 2 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 2, 1898.
S. C. MERVIN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
New York, April 22, 1898.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 22d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1898.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 4th, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 3d, and reopen on Monday, June 6th, 1898.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1898.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.
The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 21st, 1898.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 2d, 1898. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from April 30th to May 3d. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 23, 1898, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, to be held June 1st, 1898, and will be reopened on Friday, June 3, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 15th, 1898.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 2d, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, April 30th, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 3d, 1898.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 25, 1898.
The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on Thursday, May 5, from 12 to 1 P. M.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute May 5, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS

Statements at the Close of Business April 26, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,051,477.85
Overdrafts		436.85
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$3,764.77	
Due from approved reserve agents	261,795.50	265,560.27
Banking house and lot	36,500.00	
Other real estate	62,179.94	98,679.94
Mortgages owned		42,700.00
Stocks and bonds		153,378.75
Specie		103,279.82
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		84,428.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$56,348.84	
Other items carried as cash	3,380.29	59,729.13
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	3,250.00	3,250.00
		$1,812,920.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	58,102.55
Due depositors	1,501,836.83
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	132,981.23
	$1,812,920.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and ALLEN DURAND, Ass't Cashier of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made, and O. L. Richard, Pres't, and J. H. Rosenbaum, Cash'r, are absent and cannot join in this report.

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
ALLEN DURAND, Ass't Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of April, 1898, before me,
[Seal of Notary.] WILLIAM B. ROTH, Notary Public, No. 65, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,165,935.48
Overdrafts		4,238.39
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$41,473.55	
Due from approved reserve agents	195,000.00	236,473.55
Banking house and lot	$200,000.00	
Other real estate	104,038.66	304,038.66
Mortgages owned		84,884.59
Stocks and bonds		49,535.00
Specie		65,541.47
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		83,167.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$64,724.55	
Other items carried as cash	4,394.75	69,119.30
		$2,062,933.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		38,593.63
Due depositors		1,604,638.14
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		119,406.31
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$295.36	295.36
		$2,062,933.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: WILLIAM H. PAYNE, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WM. H. PAYNE, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of April, 1898, before me,
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. H. LIVERMORE, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$458,314.91
Overdrafts		210.77
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$11,155.90	
Due from approved reserve agents	132,686.45	143,842.35
Banking house and lot		46,880.00
Mortgages owned		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		156,125.50
Specie		23,519.38
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		78,068.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$59,042.84	
Other items carried as cash	3,234.27	62,277.11
Furniture and fixtures		2,700.00
		$1,021,938.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		25,959.34
Due depositors	$860,671.06	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	15,307.62	875,978.68
		$1,021,938.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: CHARLES W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. [illegible] Avenue and 135th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of April, 1898,
[L. S.] before me. GEO. C. GOELLER, (39,) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,593,919.70
Overdrafts		1,344.11
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,326,941.22
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		915,877.91
Specie		4,598,068.06
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,289,782.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,849,662.08	
Other items carried as cash	35,100.39	3,884,762.47
		$31,510,195.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	340,052.69
Due depositors	15,988,746.25
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,427,726.53
Unpaid dividends	3,670.00
	$31,510,195.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of April, 1898, before me. [illegible], Notary Public.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,471,709.29
Overdrafts		6.36
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$32,001.92	
Due from approved reserve agents	666,748.98	698,750.90
Banking house and lot	58,000.00	
Other real estate	233,674.80	291,674.80
Stocks and bonds		308,251.00
Specie		601,024.60
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		85,733.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$125,562.94	
Other items carried as cash	11,669.56	137,232.50
		$5,594,881.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	137,537.16
Due depositors	4,511,060.81
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	145,768.88
	$5,594,881.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] G. F. KRAPP, 62, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,642,182.63
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		614,237.74
Banking house and lot	$975,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	1,000,000.00
Stocks and bonds		567,022.22
Specie		4,716,007.99
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,279,417.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,449,430.59	
Other items carried as cash	123,809.83	4,573,240.42
		$26,392,108.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	109,277.27
Due depositors	13,000,204.88
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and saving banks	9,128,358.94
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	44,958.85
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	9,313.06
	$26,392,108.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: STEPHEN BAKER, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made, and that J. T. Baldwin, the Cashier, is absent and cannot join in this report.

STEPHEN BAKER, President.

Subscribed and sworn to by deponent, the 28th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public, (17.) New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,420,567.64
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		361,924.77
Banking house and lot		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		131,400.00
Specie		152,463.90
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		458,642.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$155,985.74	
Other items carried as cash	12,125.39	168,111.13
		$3,868,109.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	81,879.78
Due depositors	3,085,281.51
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	948.15
	$3,868,109.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of April, 1898,
[L. S.] before me. GEORGE GOELLER, Notary Public, No. 38, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,817,324.56
Overdrafts		2,494.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		86,285.38
Stocks and bonds		702,989.46
Specie		620,478.61
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		99,050.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$89,836.25	
Other items carried as cash	9,248.24	99,084.49
		$3,427,657.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		29,709.39
Due depositors	$2,601,330.31	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	296,617.32	2,897,947.63
		$3,427,657.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: FRANK TILFORD, President, and GEORGE J. BAUMANN, Cashier, of the Bank of New Amsterdam, a bank located and doing business at Broadway and 39th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FRANK TILFORD, President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOHN G. HEMERICH, Notary Public, N. Y. County, (182.)

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
230	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	27	27	27	27
23,270	Am. Sug. Refs.	116⅝	118⅜	116⅛	118¼
400	Am. Tobacco	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞
130	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞
410	Brook. R. T.	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37
7,870	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	90	91⅞	89⅞	91
15,600	Chi., M. & St. P.	85	86⅜	85	86¼
1,890	Chi., R. I. & P.	83⅛	84⅜	83⅛	84
50	Ches. & Ohio	18	18	18	18
380	Louis. & Nash.	46	46⅜	46	46⅜
740	Manhattan	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅞
240	Mo. Pacific	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
280	N. Y. Central	108	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜
120	Nor. Pacific	23⅛	23⅜	23	23⅜
1,360	Nor. Pac. pf.	60⅞	61⅜	60⅞	61
20	Pacific Mail	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
340	People's Gas	89⅞	90⅜	89¾	89⅞
600	Reading	16	16⅛	16	16
200	Reading 1st pf.	38¼	38⅜	38¼	38⅜
100	Union Pacific	19	19	19	19
830	Union Pac. pf.	50¾	51⅛	50¾	51
55,070					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
2,000	Can. South. 2d.	106	106	106	106
2,000	Laclede Gas 5s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
9,000	Mo. K. & T. 2d.	58	58⅛	58	58⅛
11,000	Nor. Pac. 4s.	90	90⅛	90	90⅛
12,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	50⅛	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜
$45,000					

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,275,300.44
Overdrafts		21.61
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		267,702.66
Banking house and lot	$80,000.00	
Other real estate	48,400.00	128,400.00
Stocks and bonds		442,187.85
Specie		253,426.13
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		75,265.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$71,734.89	
Other items carried as cash	22,601.86	94,336.75
		$2,536,699.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	105,725.79
Due depositors	1,589,447.29
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	240,274.28
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	1,252.58
	$2,536,699.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public, (No. 14,) N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$629,870.23
Overdrafts		261.84
Due from approved reserve agents		115,030.06
Stocks and bonds		76,830.81
Specie		12,446.80
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		59,428.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$21,897.91	
Other items carried as cash	1,498.08	23,395.99
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture, fixtures, and safe deposit vaults		14,844.00
		$932,107.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	29,824.47
Due depositors	774,903.26
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	2,380.00
	$932,107.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier, of the Colonial Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 480 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. H. PECKHAM, Notary Public, (81.)

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
3d week April	$34,031	$28,589	$27,943
From Jan. 1	483,152	409,302	431,942
C., C., C. AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
3d week April	269,840	246,687	239,101
From July 1	11,559,738	10,603,277	11,163,167
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week April	27,789	28,171	20,795
From Jan. 1	382,594	333,574	300,458
NORFOLK AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
3d week April	226,389	156,043	203,098
From July 1	9,217,504	8,503,191	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,330	4,367	4,497
3d week April	407,526	298,528	299,075
From July 1	19,433,147	15,091,506	16,960,396
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
3d week April	154,376	80,518	.....
From July 1	5,114,281	3,555,800	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week April	81,700	78,700	71,600
From July 1	4,766,582	4,276,190	4,172,759
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY for March—			
Gross earnings	3,667,667	2,995,739	2,742,142
Operating ex.	2,138,204	1,642,010	1,675,769
Net earnings	1,529,463	1,353,729	1,066,373
Charges	890,000	876,202	881,107
Surplus	639,463	477,527	185,266
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	32,800,250	27,022,163	25,970,214
Net earnings	13,566,469	11,635,291	10,448,316
Surplus	5,556,469	3,749,474	2,616,084
C., C., C. AND ST LOUIS for March—			
Gross earnings	1,191,679	1,131,618	990,362
Exp. and taxes	884,859	803,698	745,731
Net earnings	306,820	327,920	244,631
Int. and rents	245,605	245,794	241,863
Surplus	61,214	82,125	2,768
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	10,772,812	9,863,222	10,445,865
Net earnings	2,534,480	2,526,200	2,679,408
Surplus	356,386	375,637	547,125
PEORIA AND EASTERN for March—			
Gross earnings	145,335	140,245	147,868
Op. expenses	104,526	107,486	109,062
Net earnings	40,809	32,759	38,806
Int. and rents	36,802	36,802	36,802
Surplus	4,007	*4,043	2,004
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,401,719	1,236,278	1,474,314
Net earnings	372,952	284,485	378,595
Surplus	41,737	*46,730	47,380
ST LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO for March—			
Gross earnings	579,208	526,755	515,015
Op. expenses	362,839	297,698	304,859
Net earnings	216,369	229,057	210,156
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	5,268,665	4,535,270	4,734,740
Net earnings	2,254,391	2,009,705	1,945,806
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for March—			
Gross earnings	1,813,378	1,706,763	1,543,951
Op. ex. and taxes	1,204,178	1,157,112	1,088,821
Net earnings	609,194	549,651	455,130
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	15,692,176	14,682,233	15,115,767
Net earnings	5,218,256	4,837,548	4,871,784
WABASH for March—			
Gross earnings	1,157,542	936,437	1,002,363
Op. expenses	788,031	612,902	691,197
Net earnings	369,511	323,535	311,166
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	9,865,579	8,768,412	9,883,333
Net earnings	3,069,881	2,696,475	2,989,124
BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY AND SUBURBAN for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	162,664	154,927	144,906
Op. expenses	104,589	107,419	98,721
Net earnings	58,075	47,508	46,185
Total income	66,685	49,850	.....
Charges	91,796	90,301	.....
Deficit	25,111	40,451	.....

*Deficit.

N. Y. CENTRAL'S PRESIDENT.

Mr. Callaway Assumes Office and Mr. Depew a Higher Position.

Samuel R. Callaway assumed his new duties as President of the New York Central Railroad yesterday, and spent the day familiarizing himself with certain matters of detail. For the present President Callaway will occupy an office adjoining that of Mr. Depew, who now takes up the multifarious duties of Chairman of the Boards of Directors of four different railroads. Both Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt have resigned to Mr. Depew all the executive duties which they have been accustomed to perform since the death of their father, William H. Vanderbilt.

The position now occupied by Mr. Depew is unique in railroading in this country, and in its honorary aspect it is the most distinguished railroad position yet created. In Mr. Depew is concentrated the administrative supervision of the entire Vanderbilt system. He will continue to represent that system in the Joint Traffic Association and in the Trunk Line Association. In the settlement of all public questions connected with the Vanderbilt roads, and in the adjustment of the relations between the Vanderbilt roads and other railroads, Mr. Depew will speak with authority for the entire Vanderbilt system instead of for the New York Central, as formerly.

President Callaway, it is expected, will devote himself exclusively to the development of the New York Central system, and from his successful record with other roads of which he has been the head substantial advantage to the New York Central is predicted from his management. For the time being, it is said, there will be no change in methods or in the personnel of the working force.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 28, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
97	100	25	Adams Express	98½	100	98½	100	.....
16¾	17½	100	American Cotton Oil	17	17	17	17	+ ½
68	70	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	70	70	70	70	+3
11	11¼	2,465	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅛	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅜
26¾	27½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
118	118⅛	45,875	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116¼	118⅜	116⅛	118⅛	+1⅝
107¼	108	460	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½	+3
101	101½	5,962	American Tobacco	101½	102	101½	101⅞	+ ½
10½	10⅝	825	At., T. & S. F.	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....
24½	24⅝	2,495	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅜
15⅝	16½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
36⅞	37½	890	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	37	37⅛	37	37	+ ⅜
110	114	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	113	113	113	113	.....
17½	18¼	820	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
90⅞	91	18,706	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90	91⅞	89⅞	91	+1
10¼	10½	685	Chicago Great West	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ½
18	23	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	20	20	20	20	.....
86⅛	86¼	23,764	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	85	86¼	85	86¼	+1
140	140½	872	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140	140½	140	140½	+ ¼
116⅝	117½	825	Chicago & Northw.	117	117½	117	117	+ ⅜
83⅞	84	7,865	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83⅜	84½	83⅛	84	+ ½
7	8	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	7½	7½	7½	− ½
26¼	27	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	− ½
11⅝	11⅝	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ½
18	19	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ⅜
172¼	174	200	Consolidated Gas	172	172	172	172	− ⅝
29	29½	400	Consolidated Ice	30	32	30	32	+3
..	..	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	−2¼
104½	107¼	130	Delaware & Hudson	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	− ¼
41½	42	70	Denver & R. G. pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
11½	12	125	Erie	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
32	32½	470	Erie 1st pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32	32	− ¼
23	25	450	Hawaiian Sugar	24	24	24	24	+1½
98	98½	190	Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	+ ½
25	27	100	Iowa Central pf.	25	25	25	25	−2½
17	17½	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17	17	17	17	− ¼
41½	42	75	Laclede Gas	41	41	41	41	.....
80	88	259	Laclede Gas pf.	87	87	85	85	.....
46½	46⅝	4,685	Louisville & Nashville	46	46⅝	46	46½	+ ½
93	93½	2,160	Manhattan Con	92⅝	93½	92⅝	93	+ ½
137	137½	4,105	Metropolitan St. Ry.	135½	137½	135½	137½	+1⅜
101	102½	572	Michigan Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	.....
24¼	25	200	Minneapolis & St. L.	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ¼
61½	63½	150	Minnesota Iron	63½	63½	63½	63½	+3½
25½	25⅝	735	Missouri Pacific	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	.....
29	29½	600	National Lead Co.	29	29½	29	29½	+1½
100	100½	85	National Lead Co. pf.	101	101	100	100	.....
91⅝	92⅜	540	New Jersey Central	91	92⅜	91	92	+2
108¼	108⅜	8,196	New York Central	107½	108⅜	107½	108¼	+1
184	186	115	N. Y., N. H. & H.	184	184	184	184	.....
44	44½	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	44	44	44	44	.....
5	5¼	300	North American	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅜	3,115	Northern Pacific	23⅛	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
61	61⅛	9,982	Northern Pacific pf.	60⅝	61⅜	60⅝	61	+ ⅝
13⅜	13⅞	415	Ontario & Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
25½	26	200	Oregon Imp., all in. pd.	26½	26½	26	26	−1
22½	22¾	300	Pacific Mail	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅜
112½	113	120	Pennsylvania R. R.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+ ⅛
90	90¼	3,182	People's Gas, Chicago	89	90¼	89	90	+ ½
59	63	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	58	58	58	−2
170	172	30	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170½	170½	170½	170½	.....
15⅞	16	1,500	Reading	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ½
37⅝	37⅞	2,750	Reading 1st pf.	38	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅝
23¼	23⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
12½	13	800	Southern Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
7½	7⅝	50	Southern Railway	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
24⅞	25¼	590	Southern Railway pf.	25¼	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
19½	19½	230	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	.....
9½	10	200	Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
18¾	19	1,060	Union Pacific	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19	.....
50⅞	51	18,840	Union Pacific pf.	50½	51¼	50½	51	+ ⅜
5⅝	5¾	805	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
37	41	50	United States Express	40	40	40	40	.....
15¼	17	100	United States Rubber	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
64¾	66	525	U. S. Rubber pf.	65	65	63	63	−2¼
15	15⅛	110	Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
113	118	125	Wells Fargo Express	115	115	114¼	114¼	.....
..	..	660	West Chicago Street	88	88½	88	88½	+ ½
85½	85¾	590	Western Union Tel.	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	+ ⅜
Sales		177,544						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 … 70⅛
3,000 … 71
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
6,000 … 81
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
2,000 … 85¼
10,000 … 85⅜
67,000 … 85½
500 … 85¼
82,000 … 85½
Adjustment 4s
5,000 … 56⅝
15,000 … 56⅝
10,000 … 56⅞
500 … 57¼
7,000 … 57
11,000 … 57¼
4,000 … 57⅜
39,000 … 57¼
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
13,000 … 100
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
1,000 … 91
2,000 … 91½
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 … 108
Canada Southern 2d
6,000 … 106
Central of N J Gen 5s
1,000s3 … 110¼
9,000s3 … 110⅜
5,000 … 110
6,000 … 110½
4,000 … 110¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s
1,000 … 75⅞
10,000 … 75⅜
4,000 … 76
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
3,000 … 112⅜
4,000 … 112½
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
6,000 … 118
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
3,000 … 95⅞
Chic, R I & Pac Ext 6s
84,000 … 106⅜
Chic Term Tran 4s
7,000 … 81
Commercial Cable 4s
2,000 … 101½
500 … 100½
Det, Mon & Tol 1st
5,000 … 121
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
5,000 … 66
7,000s20f … 66½
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
19,000 … 85
Gen Elec Co Deb 6s
6,000 … 98
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
13,000 … 78
Kings Co Elev 1st
6,000 … 40
Knoxville & Ohio 1st
9,000 … 112
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000 … 100
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s
1,000 … 97½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
1,000 … 99
Met St Ry Gen 5s
5,000 … 108½
1,000 … 108¾
Mex Inter 1st 4s
8,000 … 73¼
8,000 … 73⅜
Minn & St L Con 5s
1,000 … 102
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000 … 84¼
4,000 … 84½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
5,000 … 58¼
5,000 … 58½
Missouri Pac Cons
5,000s20f … 94
2,000 … 94¼
5,000 … 94½
2,000 … 94¼
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
2,000 … 60
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
5,000 … 100¼
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
2,000s20f … 75¼
North Pac 1st 6s
3,000 … 118⅞
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
21,000 … 90½
6,000 … 90⅜
3,000 … 90½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
4,000 … 58¼
Oregon Improvement 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000 … 102
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid
5,000 … 49¾
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000 … 118
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co Certfs
3,000 … 95
St L & San Fran 4s
16,000 … 69¼
Pittsburg & Wn 1st
10,000 … 76½
5,000 … 77
Reading Co Gen 4s
9,000 … 77⅞
21,000 … 78
1,000 … 78⅛
10,000 … 77⅞
13,000 … 78⅛
9,000 … 78¼
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
5,000 … 86
10,000 … 86½
2,000 … 86⅜
San An & Ar Pass 4s
9,000 … 56
So Pac of Ariz 1st
9,000 … 103
6,000 … 102
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
10,000 … 95⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
17,000 … 87
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000 … 97⅞
4,000 … 98
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
9,000 … 30
Union Pacific 4s
14,000 … 88⅞
22,000 … 89
2,500 … 89
15,000b3 … 89
2,000 … 89
44,000 … 89¼
4,000 … 89⅛
20,000 … 89½
32,000 … 89⅜
5,000 … 89½
5,000 … 89⅜
3,000 … 89⅝
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 … 50⅝
5,000 … 50½
U S Leather Co 6s
2,000 … 115½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 … 106½
1,000 … 107
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 … 75⅝
9,000 … 76
Wabash Deb, Ser B
2,000 … 21½
West Shore Gtd 4s
4,000 … 108½
Registered
20,000 … 108
Wn Un Col Trust 5s
3,000 … 105⅝

Total sales … $948,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	94	..
4s, r., 1907	106	106½
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	117½	118
4s, c., 1925	118	119
5s, r., 1904	109½	110½
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅝	103
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	28
Am. Express	121	127
Am. T. & C.	..	91
Am. Tobacco pf.	113	117
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	31	34
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Bay State Gas	2½	2⅝
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	3¾	4¼
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65
*Bur., C. R. & N.	60	75
Canada Southern	46	47
Canadian Pacific	79⅞	80¼
Central Pacific	10½	11½
Chi. & Alton	152	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	49	51
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	107
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	26
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	26¼	27½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	78
Clev., L. & W. pf.	42	46
Cleve. & Pitts.	167	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
C. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¼	6
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	7
C., H. V. & T. pf.	16	25
Com. Cable	150	180
Consol. Coal	38	44
Del., L. & W.	141	150
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Detroit Gas	48	51
Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	4	5½
*Ed. E. Il. of N.Y.	115	125
*E. E. I. of B'klyn	104	108
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie 2d pf.	15⅝	16⅝
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42
*Flint & P. M.	9	11
*F. & P. M. pf.	32	..
*Ft. W. & R. G.	5	12
General Electric	31	31½
Great Nor. pf.	146	152
Green Bay & W.	30	40
*Harlem	322	340
Homestake	44	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98
Ill. Steel Co.	45	55
Iowa Central	7¾	8¼
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	4	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
L. E. & W.	13½	15½
L. & E. W. pf.	70	72
Lake Shore	..	185
Long Island	40	50
*Mah. Coal R.	128	..
*Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Manhattan Beach	3	5
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mexican Central	4	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78½	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	50
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..
Mo., K. & T.	9½	10½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	31	31¾
Mobile & Ohio	25	28
Morris & Essex	170	173
*N., C. & St. L.	60	78
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	16
National Starch	4⅜	5
Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	6	7½
N. Y. Air Brake	14	..
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31½
N. Y., S. & W. cts	10	12
N. Y., S. & W. pf., ctfs.	27	30
*Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	11⅝	13
*Ohio Southern	..	5
*Omaha & St. L.	5	8
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	42	46
Ore. R. & N. pf.	65	69
Oregon S. L.	26	29
Penn. Coal	300	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅜	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	43	..
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
*Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¼	3½
Quicksilver pf.	2¼	7
Reading 2d pf.	19½	19¾
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	117½	119½
*Rio Grande W.	23	25
*Rio G. W. pf.	53½	58½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5	5¾
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	45	50
St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	18	20
St. L. & S. F.	6	6½
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	54¼	54½
St. L. S. W.	3¾	4½
St. L. S. W. pf.	8	9
St. P. & Duluth	..	24
St. P. & D. pf.	..	80
St. P., M. & M.	130	133
St. P. & Omaha	67	71
St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Sil. bullion certfs.	57¼	58
Sixth Avenue	200	220
Standard R. & T.	3⅜	3⅞
*T. P. Land Tr.	6	6⅛
Third Avenue	160	165
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
*Twin City R. T.	..	22
U. S. Leather	5½	5⅝
U. S. Leather pf.	57	57½
Wabash	6½	6⅝
*West. Union Beef	2½	5
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8⅞	10⅜
Wis. Central	1½	3
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

A $75,000 FIRE IN GREENPOINT.

A Sausage Factory and Thousands of Pounds of Lard Burned.

By the explosion of a steam pipe in the boiler room of Walter and Peter Heidelberger's sausage factory at 1,085 and 1,087 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, yesterday a fire ensued which did damage to the extent of nearly $75,000.

The buildings were of brick and three stories high. Two families lived over the provision store on the Manhattan Avenue side, and in the rear of these buildings was another three-story brick building used as a storehouse and smokehouse. In this building were thousands of pounds of lard. The explosion occurred at 5:30 A. M., and its force was so great that the inhabitants of all the tenement dwellings in the neighborhood were aroused. The explosion set fire to the greasy floors, and soon the inflammable material on the premises burned with great fierceness. The fire at first was thickest in the rear building, which fronts on Dupont Street.

A policeman who heard the explosion turned in an alarm of fire, and the firemen were promptly on hand. By that time, however, the flames had burned through all the floors and reached the roof.

The tenants in the front building succeeded in getting safely out, some in only their night garments. Two more alarms of fire were turned in because the wind was driving the fire toward a row of tall tenements. On the arrival of additional fire apparatus the flames had reached the interior of the main building, but they were kept confined to the two buildings.

Erie's New Baggage Contract.

The Erie Railroad Company made a contract yesterday with the New York Transfer Company which places in the hands of the latter the sale of tickets and all the baggage business of the company in this city.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDWARD L. GOODSELL.—Judgment for $86,097 was entered yesterday against Edward L. Goodsell, fruit auctioneer of 10 Jay Street, in favor of Victor K. McElheny, Jr., as assignee of the E. L. Goodsell Company, of which Mr. Goodsell was Vice President and General Manager. The claim is for $47,480, money advanced by the company to Mr. Goodsell from Feb. 1, 1894, to April 1, 1896, and $29,572, balance due on his note, dated Feb. 1, 1896, for $43,766, together with interest amounting to over $10,000.

JOSEPH F. BLAUT AND OTHERS.—Judgment for $50,152 was entered yesterday against Joseph F. Blaut, Charles E. Selover, Andrew L. Soulard, and Lewis Thompson in favor of Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank. The judgment is the end of the litigation which has been in the courts for the past four years to establish the liability of the defendants as Directors of the bank, and is the acceptance of their offer to allow judgment to be taken against them for $50,000 and costs.

BERNARD SCHAEFFEL.—The Sheriff has received an execution from Kings County for $10,805 against Bernard Schaeffel, upholsterer and real estate operator of 34 West Eighteenth Street, in favor of the German-American Bank of Tonawanda, N. Y. The execution is on a judgment for deficiency on the foreclosure sale of eleven houses on Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on which the bank held mortgages. Mr. Schaeffel's latest operation was the erection of four flats, 218 to 224 East Ninety-sixth Street, but he transferred them three months ago to John D. Ritchie, for $135,000. They were heavily mortgaged. Mr. Schaeffel has been in the upholstery business for twenty years.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, April 28, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, James B.—Anna E. Leaycraft	$138
ALBINGER, Frank E.—D. Prothero	221
BLAUT, Joseph, Charles E. Selover, Andrew L. Soulard, and Lewis Thompson—Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c., Madison Square Bank	50,152
BOONE, John—D. Meschendorf	90
BROWN, William—G. Schack	52
BOCKELMANN, Henry G.—Isaac Sommers & Co.	180
BACH, Albert, and S. L. Waitzfelder—C. O'Reilly and others	825
CORWINE, Richard M., and George R. Morgan—Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers	670
COBB, Andrew J.—Frederic Goodwin	505
CARL, John H., and Mortimer Price—George F. Langbein and others	46
DILLON, Marion and Philip—A. W. Eckhardt	87
DRESSER, George W., and J. Henry Ranger—M. Untermeyer	326
DRESSER, George W., and J. Henry Ranger—M. Untermeyer	277
DUDLEY, Horace A., and Charles H. Hartshorn—John J. Gilroy	422
DONAHUE, Patrick—E. F. Kienle	49
DIXON, Milton S., and Zachariah V.—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City	181
DILLON, Marion and Philip—A. W. Eckhardt	495
ESTE, Mary D.—James McCreery and others	378
ENGERT, George, and Samuel Gilligan—Thomas J. Johnston	523
ESLER, Josephine A., and Julius T. Staples—H. K. Staples and others	98
FIELD, Cornelius J.—William Strachan	639
FULLERTON, Robert—L. Tannenbaum & Co	245
FRANK, Bernard—H. B. Claflin Company	268
FITZMAHONY, Maria J.—R. Geoghegan	269
FISCHER, Adam E.—B. B. Odell, Jr., and another, receiver	681
FLANNAGAN, William W.—V. K. McElheny, Jr., assignee	4,617
GOODSELL, Edward L.—V. K. McElheny, Jr., assignee	86,097
GEORGE, Hannah—G. A. Goldsmith and another	267
HENRIQUES, Leila O., and Mary A. Mason—Yale University	70
HEGENBOTHAM, Thomas B.—James Morrison and another	1,036
HEGENBOTHAM, Thomas B.—J. F. Welch	73
HEGENBOTHAM, Thomas B.—Louis and Samuel Freedman	452
HESS, Ludwig—B. W. T. Amsden	184
HOLMES, William N.—Edward Fisher and others	531
IRIS, Henry J.—J. P. Hamblen	116
IRVINE, Allen A.—P. J. Baker	227
JOHNSON, Luman W.—E. S. Peck	64
JOHNSTON, Robert A.—The Martin B. Brown Company	152
JOHNSON, Peter A.—Ulster Blue Stone Company	1,059
KIERNAN, Peter J.—R. Rossman	81
KOPELMAN, Simon J.—The Bachmann Brewing Company	605
KELLAR, Frank A.—J. Oehme	64
KNICKERBOCKER, and His Island Company—The J. W. Pratt Company	265
LICHTENSTEIN, Abraham, Isaac, David, and Jacob—Henry Hirsh and others	1,894
LANE, Payson S.—William H. Robinson	74
LYMAN, William—the Alberene Stone Company	172
LEVI, Marks—L. Kommel	364
MEAGHER, James A. and Edward P.—Isaac Sommers & Co.	449
MILLETT, George S.—E. P. Hatch	175
MERCER, George H. H.—E. P. Hatch	809
MIKLOWITZ, Jacob—J. Davis, costs	69
McGOLDRICK, Edward—Harry Held	114
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas H.—J. R. Ross and others	295
NEWMAN, Samuel—W. H. Rogers	125
RYAN, Thomas J.—A. F. Mundy	665
ROSENBERGER, Max—the Crandell & Godley Company	382
REISS, Isaac—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	185
SCHAEF, Max—Stanley Hod Elevator Company	198
SOOSSEN, John F.—William F. Smith and another	222
SINCLAIR, Caroline—Bass, Ratcliff & Gutton, Limited	53
SABATH, Joseph A.—B. Morris	86
SIBLEY, Charles D.—Hy McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City	261
TENDLER, Louis—M. Peller	148
THURMAN, Bernard—H. W. Luetkemeyer and others	110
THE F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY—Lyman A. Budlong	440
THE F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY—Weber Cooperage Company	524
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. McKee	45
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. McManus	84
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. W. Meyer	15,015
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—Thomas F. Walsh	451
THE MAYOR, &c., Robert McArtney, and Joseph Priori—John W. Russell	517
THE GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY of London—Abraham Davis, costs	130

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.23½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.40
Iron, Northern No. 1 Foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5 7-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	12.00
Beef, hams	23.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.92½
Butter, Western creamery	.17

CHICAGO, April 28.—Flour strong on local and foreign demand; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10 nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.05@$1.15; No. 2 red, $1.21½@$1.22; No. 2 corn, 34@34¼c; No. 2 oats, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31½@32½c; No. 3 white, 31@31½c; No. 2 rye, 60½c; No. 2 barley, 41@50c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¼@34⅝c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.30½c; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $1.15@$1.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.57½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.30@$5.65; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

The average conditions governing the cotton market was rather favorable, but speculation in futures was of disappointing proportions, within a range limited to 6 to 9 points, speaking for the leading futures, while in most of the list the trading was sluggish. The market is still dominated by fears of a surprise from the seat of war, and new ventures are now being made with marked caution. The course of the Liverpool market recently has been such as to discourage bull confidence. The market was without sensational features, opening steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points lower, moving slowly, but showing a rally of 6 points on reports of a better feeling in Wall Street and indications of better conditions in England, as claimed by later public and private cables. Our market was finally steady at a net gain of 3 to 7 points. Total sales futures, 72,500 bales. Spot cotton market closed steady, with prices unchanged; middling uplands, 6 5-16c; middling Gulf, 6 9-16c, against 7 11-16c and 7 15-16c, respectively last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.04	6.13	6.04	6.11@6.12
June	6.12	6.18	6.12	6.17@6.18
July	6.16	6.24	6.16	6.23@ ..
August	6.21	6.27	6.21	6.26@6.27
September	6.23	6.25	6.21	6.26@6.27
October	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.27@6.28
November	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.29@6.30
December	6.28	6.30	6.28	6.30@6.31
January	6.28	6.34	6.28	6.34@6.35

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened steady; 1-64d decline; closed steady, with near months 1-64d lower and distant months ½@64d net lower. December-January, 331s; January-February, 331s; April, 331½s; April-May, 331½s; May-June, 331½b; June-July, 332v; July-August, 332b; August-September, 332s; September-October, 331½b; October-November, 331½s; November-December, 331s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	124	124	121¼	121¼
July	104¼	104⅜	102⅝	102⅝
September	91⅝	91⅝	89	89⅝
Corn—				
May	40⅛	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝
July	41	41⅛	40¼	40¼
Oats—				
May	33½	33½	33¼	33¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	123	124	121	122¼
July	97⅜	98	95	95½
September	84	84	82½	82½
Corn—				
May	34½	34½	33 15-16	34
July	35⅜	35⅜	34⅜	34⅝
September	36½	36½	35⅝	35⅝
Oats—				
May	29¼	29¼	29	29¼
July	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
September	23⅛	23⅝	23½	23⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

As compared with the strong developments abroad, our wheat market was classed as a disappointment by the bull element. The only period of decided strength was on the early curb and forenoon market, the afternoon session being devoted to general selling of long wheat, under which prices lost all of their early advance on every month but July, that alone closing 1c higher than Wednesday night, although ⅝c below yesterday's final curb figure. The May and other deliveries closed from ⅜c to ⅝c lower than Thursday night. The early advance at Liverpool was little short of phenomenal, considering recent bullish events in that market. The July option was quoted 8⅜d higher and May 10d better than last night, the latter holding good all day, although later positions eased off somewhat subsequently and closed 1⅛@4⅛d above [illegible] night. War news, rumored covering by American shorts, and the Austrian failure were all given as reasons for this remarkable exhibition of strength. No. 2 red closed at $1.23½, nominal; No. 1 Northern New York, $1.27½, and No. 2 Northern Duluth, $1.23½, free on board, afloat, basis.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 28.—April, $1.15¼; May, $1.15⅝; July, $1.13⅜@$1.13½; September, 82c; No. 1 hard, $1.17⅝c; No. 1 Northern, $1.15⅝c.

DULUTH, Minn., April 28.—No. 1 Northern cash, $1.18; May, $1.18½; July, $1.14; September, 84⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—No. 1 Northern, $1.16; No. 2 Northern, $1.14; May, $1.16⅝; July, $1.14.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed 41⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 33¼@33⅝c; No. 3, 32¼c; No. 2 white, 35¼@36c; No. 2 white clips, 36½c; track mixed, 34@35c; No. 3 white, 35c; track white, 35@40c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 67c, free on board, afloat; State, 65c, free on board, afloat; 61@61½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 46c, cost, insurance, and freight.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.20@$6.60; Winter straights, $5.15@$5.25; Winter patents, $5.35@$5.75; Spring clears, $4.60@$5; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.25@$4.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; no grade, $1.75. RYE FLOUR—$3.25@$3.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 76@77c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 85@95c; Spring bulk, 80@85c; middling bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70c; city feed, 90@95c; hominy chop, 75c; oil meal, $23.50@$24; screenings, 30@80c, in bulk.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 28.—First patents, $6.05@$6.30; second patents, $5.90@$6; first clears, $4.50; second clears, $3.70.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12; short clear, $11@$13. Beef—Mess, $10; family, $11@$12; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. Beef hams, $23.50. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 160 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; pigs, 5⅞c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6⅝@6⅞c; 12 lb, 6½c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7⅜@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western S. P., 6⅜@6⅞c. Tallow—City, 3⅝c; country, 3 9-16@3⅝c. Lard, $5.92½; city lard, $5.65; refined, South American, $6.60; Continent, $6.20; Brazil, kegs, $7.70; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c bid; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

COFFEE.

Favorable foreign news led to a steady opening for Brazilian coffee futures at an advance of 5@10 points, with fairly active trading on the call, after which the general tendency of the market was for the most part upward, sellers being scarce and conditions in the spot market such as to encourage the long interest in futures. Brazilian receipts were rather full. Warehouse deliveries in the United States continued upon a generous scale, which more than offset the rather unfavorable influence of the recent Brazilian movement. Cables showed an increasing speculative interest in the European markets and a general bracing up in the future lists. Our market in the afternoon was moderately active and somewhat lower, under bear selling, closing steady, at unchanged prices to a net advance of 5 points. Total sales futures, 25,000 bags. The local market for spot Rio and Santos coffee ruled firm, with a fair demand, on the basis of 7c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	6.20@[illegible]
May	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.05@6.10
June	6.05	6.05	6.05	5.90@5.95
July	6.00	6.05	5.95	5.90@5.95
August	6.05	6.05	6.05	5.95@6.00
September	6.10	6.10	5.95	5.95@6.00
October	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
November	..	..	..	5.95@6.05
December	6.10	6.15	6.05	6.00@6.05
January	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
February	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
March	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average, 9$700; receipts, 10,000 bags; stock, 392,000 bags. Hamburg—½@¾ pfennigs higher. Havre—½@¾f net higher; January, 38.25; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April, 36.75; May, 35.75; June, 36.75; July, 37; August, 37.25; September, 37.50; October, 37.75; November, 38; December, 38.25. Rio—No. 7, 10$200; stock, 58,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@20½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, 15½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24@24½c; off Summer yellow, 23½@24c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 26@27c; prime Winter yellow, 28½@29½c; linseed, American, raw, 40@41c; American, boiled, 42@43c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 46@47c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools (scoured) based on Wool Exchange official classification are as follows: Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@47c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California second, 51c; Western extra, 4[illegible]@47c; Western super, 40@42c; Western low, 28@30c.

METALS.

Steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.85; lake copper ingot, $12.20; tin, $14.70; lead, $3.75; spelter, $4.15.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, barrels, $2.90. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32½@33c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E., $1.47½@$1.50; F., $1.55@$1.60; G., $1.70; H., $1.80; I., $1.90; K., $1.95; M., $2; N., $2.10; W. G., $2.20; W. W., $2.35@$2.40.

WILMINGTON, April 28.—Turpentine firm, 28½@29c. Resin, $1@$1.05. Crude turpentine, $1.25@$1.80@$1.90; receipts, 43 casks.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—Turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, April 28.—Turpentine, 29½@30c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed, 7¼@8¾c; refrigerator beef, 9@9½c. CALVES—$4@$5.75; extra, $6; city-dressed veals, 7@9c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $3.50@$5; clipped, do., $3@$4.20; unshorn lambs, prime to choice, $6.30@$6.35; clipped, do., $4.75@$5.35; Spring lambs, $2@$5. HOGS—$4.20@$4.45; Western pigs, $4.25.

New York at Omaha's Fair.

The Merchants' Association has held a conference with the State commission appointed by Gov. Black to represent New York State at the fair to be held in Omaha this Summer, and, through its President, William F. King, pledged a subscription of $3,000 as the proportion of the association toward the fund the commission is endeavoring to raise.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Spectators Shivered in the Grand Stand While the Rain Beat Down on Them.

TWO FINISHES WERE EXCITING

Jockey Maher Was Censured for His Ride on Ninety Cents, and Coylie, Sherrer, and Hewitt Were Fined by the Starter.

In spite of the inclement weather about 1,500 persons were present at Aqueduct yesterday, but they remained on the grand stand only during the actual running of the races.

The finishes in several of the events were stirring enough to keep up enthusiasm in spite of the rain. The most interesting were in the Arverne Stakes, the fourth race on the programme, and in the fifth race, a selling affair, for three-year-olds and upward. These were the best of the meeting, and in the former the finish was so fine that the majority of the spectators were astonished when Judge Cozier announced Sly Fox as the winner. The stake was for three-year-olds, at about seven furlongs, and ten of the twelve carded faced the starter. Tabouret, the favorite, was looked upon by the "wise men" as one of the best things the season has developed, and was played from 4 to 1 down to 8 to 5.

There was not much of a delay at the start, and the jockeys in all but the first race materially assisted Mr. Fitzgerald in getting his fields away. Varus was the first to show when the flag went down, but he gave up the fight early, and made way for First Fruit. The latter piloted the field to the five-furlong pole and was succeeded by the favorite. During the early stages of the race Sly Fox, who was said to have had three ribs broken a few days ago when Decide kicked him, laid comfortably in fourth position. But once the stretch was reached he showed more speed than ever an injured horse did, for he came with a rush, and at the end of the grand stand was almost on even terms with Tabouret. The heads of both horses were rising and falling in unison, and Lambley was using every ounce of strength he possessed to urge Sly Fox on. The pair passed the finish line, with Tabouret seemingly a good head in front of Sly Fox; but Judge Cozier decided that Sly Fox was the first to show past him, and the decision was greeted by spectators with much grumbling. The fifth race, in which Doggett and Festa had a gruelling finish, was another welcome feature to the afternoon's racing, for it stirred the blood of the spectators. Doggett and Festa fought it out all the way through the stretch, and the former won by a head. During the early stages of the race, when Festa wanted to go to the front, Doggett kept her pinned to the race, and this was in a measure responsible for her defeat.

The poor start in the first race was caused by the antics of the jockeys. Three of them, Hewitt, Sherrer, and Coylie, were fined $10 each by the starter for unruly conduct at the post, and Maher was censured by the Stewards for his not over-energetic ride on the favorite, Ninety Cents. Starter Fitzgerald will use the McGinnis starting machine to-day instead of the Barrett machine, which he has been using since Monday.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:58.

1—Effervescence, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., by Islington-Mollie, 104 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1 ....(Jackson)

2—Extreme, Mrs. L. Curtis's b. c., 111½, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5....(Penn)

3—Ninety Cents, A. J. Joyner's ch. g., 104, 30 to 1 ....(Maher)

Mazie O., 107, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Overboard, 104, 30 to 1, (Hewitt;) The Mascot, 107, 15 to 1, (Sherrer,) and Al Reeves, 110, 12 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Owner's Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,400 in 1897. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-fourths of a mile. Time—1:18 3-5.

1—The Manxman, J. J. Harrison's ch. c., 4 years, by Tyrant-Bianca, 101 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 3....(Coylie)

2—Bannock, G. Anderson's ch. c., 4, 103, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5....(Hewitt)

3—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., 5, 107½, 5 to 2 ....(Sherrer)

4—Takanassee, Bennington & Gardner's ch. f., 4, 100, 6 to 1....(P. Clay)

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:57 1-5.

1—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Springfield-Active, 111 pounds, 1 to 3 and out....(Penn)

2—Dr. Fitzsimmons, J. C. Fitzsimmons's gr. c., 103, 12 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Coylie)

3—Chanler, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 103, 15 to 1.. (Hewitt)

4—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 103, 5 to 2.... (Songer)

Won in a canter by half a length; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Arverne Stakes, for three-year-olds, with $600 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:30 2-5.

1—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Silver Fox-Asteria, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.... (Lambley)

2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 96, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5....(Maher)

3—Warrenton, W. Oliver's b. c., 101, 8 to 1.. (Bergen)

Varus, 118, 20 to 1, (Penn;) Squire Abingdon, 98, 30 to 1, (Hewett;) Nabob, 101, 15 to 1, (Clay;) Aratoma, 101, 13 to 5, (Irving;) Handpress, 101, 10 to 1, (Hewitt;) First Fruit, 101, 12 to 1, (Songer,) and Junior, 101, 40 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; fifteen lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:52 1-5.

1—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6 years, by The Bard-Rosewood, 116 ponuds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5....(Doggett)

2—Festa, M. Jordan's b. f., 3, 84, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1....(Stanhope)

3—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 117, 9 to 5....(Lambley)

Squan, 105, 5 to 2, (Bergen;) L. B., 105, 25 to 1, (Jackson,) and Mount Washington, 105, 7 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21 2-5.

1—Come Quick, J. Smith's b. f., 3 years, by Tournament-Orchis, 95 pounds, 7 to 10 and out ....(Maher)

2—Duchess Annette, D. H. Miller's br. f., 3, 101, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5....(Coylie)

3—Friskal, W. Yeager's b. f., 4, 110, 20 to 1.. (Bergen)

Game Boy, 107, 4 to 1, (Jackson;) St. Frusquin, 112, 6 to 1, (Penn,) and Napoleon Bonaparte, 106½, 20 to 1, (Levy,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Braw Lad	116	Passover	109
Charentus	110	Jilted	89
Marsian	109		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Four and one-half furlongs.

Mazie O.	110	Lady Livingston	110
Sweetest	110	Dragon Fly	110
St. Sophia	110	Amorita	110
Diminutive	110	Diva	110
May Landis	110	Lady Dora	110

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. About seven furlongs.

Athamus	108	Corelli	100
Charagrace	108	Isen	95
General Maceo	108	Zeila	94

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and forty yards.

King T.	122	Knight of the Garter	109
Lansdale	119	Squan	106
Doggett	115	L. B.	105
Abingdon	109	Lucid	95
James Monroe	109	Long Acre	91

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Silver Step	112	Mazie O.	105
King's Pride	111	Holdon	104
Bessie Taylor	109	Rhodymenia	101
Camotop	106		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-yearolds and upward which have not won $400 in 1897 or 1898; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Athy	113	Byron Cross	98
Louise N.	112	Ella Daly	96
Lexington Pirate	109	Maud Ellis	96
Rifle	109	Prince Auckland	95
Continental	108	Olney	95
Bob Leach	106	Surequois	87

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Goldfin won, Britt Martis second, Crossmolona third. Time—0:48½.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Imp. Tripping won, O'Connell second, Sardonic third. Time—1:15¾.

THIRD RACE.—Gentlemen riders; one mile. William O'B. won, Metaire second, Tulare third. Time—1:46¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase; short course. Huntsman won, Our Climate second, Reno third. Time—4:11½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Elsmore won, Don Luis second, Watomba third. Time—1:29¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Naranja won, Fortuna second, Midasta third. Time—1:08¾.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cleveland Defeated by the Cincinnatis Because of Poor Fielding and Batting.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	7	2	.778
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Chicago	5	3	.625
Cleveland	6	4	.600
Pittsburg	6	4	.600
Brooklyn	4	3	.571
Boston	5	4	.556
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
New York	3	5	.375
Washington	2	5	.286
Louisville	3	8	.273
St. Louis	1	7	.125

Games To-day.

New York in Baltimore.
Louisville in Chicago.
St. Louis in Cleveland.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
Boston in Washington.

Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 3.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—The home team won a postponed game from the Clevelands to-day. The latter played poorly in the field and could not hit Breitenstein at opportune times. Score:

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	.	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 0; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Cleveland, Wilson and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Four League Games Postponed.

The New Yorks and Washingtons were again unable to play yesterday on account of the bad weather. The same conditions prevailed in Baltimore, where the Brooklyns were scheduled to play. The games scheduled in Chicago and Philadelphia were also postponed.

Opening Ball Game Postponed.

The opening game of baseball for Brooklyn has been postponed until to-morrow. The recent rain has left the new grounds in a deplorable condition, and they could not be put in condition to open the season to-day, as had been previously announced.

COLUMBIA'S CREW IMPROVES.

University Men Will Not Race If War Becomes Too Serious.

C. H. Machen has been elected temporary Captain of the Columbia University crew in place of Orlando Longacre, who has resigned in order to go to the war. In all probability, however, Joseph MacKay, No. 6 in the 'Varsity boat, will be elected permanent Captain.

The 'Varsity crew has improved considerably during the last few days, but there is still a tendency on the part of the men to rush their slides. An agreement has been made between Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia to the effect that if by the 1st of June the war shall have become serious enough to necessitate disbandment, the races will be canceled.

The Spring regatta will be held on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. In the race for class eights '98 and '99, instead of having separate crews, will have a combination crew. For this race, however, the crew of 1900 is the favorite, the make-up of which will probably be as follows: Stroke, Boyesen; No. 7, Erdal; No. 6, MacKay, Captain; No. 5, McLintock; No. 4, Jones or Simonds; No. 3, Gardiner; No. 2, Simonds or Jones; bow, Brown; coxswain, Bogul. Simonds was No. 3 in the victorious Yale freshman crew of last year. In all likelihood the race for department eights will fall through, as the Law School finds it nearly impossible to form a crew.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

An Appeal to be Taken in the Dulcin Case—General Appraisers in New Quarters.

An appeal will be taken by the Treasury Department from the recent decision of the General Appraisers relative to the classification of dulcin, which is similar in appearance, character, and use to saccharine. The customs authorities at the port regard this particular decision of the General Appraisers as involving an important point, and they believe that if the decision is allowed to stand it will establish a precedent which will be far reaching and damaging to the Government's interests.

A quantity of dulcin was imported from Switzerland by Lehn & Fink of New York, and entered as a chemical compound, which is dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The local Appraiser classified the merchandise by similitude as saccharine, and under the provisions of Paragraph 211 of the tariff act assessed duty at $1.50 per pound, and 10 per cent. ad valorem additional.

The importers protested, and, after a formal hearing the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers decided to sustain the protest. The board held that saccharine and dulcin were both made from coal tar, and, although similar in appearance, character, and use, were distinct articles, each manufactured under a specific patent and of a different chemical composition. Saccharine, the board said, was anhydro-orthosulphamin benzoic acid, while dulcin was paraphenetolcarbamid.

Dr. Hamill, the Assistant Appraiser in charge of the Seventh Division at this port, was asked to make a report on dulcin for the use of the Treasury Department. He holds substantially that dulcin is a species of saccharine, and is put to substantially the same uses. Saccharine, Dr. Hamill explains, is from 50 to 55 times sweeter than sugar. It is imported under different names from various European countries, and is used extensively in the manufacture of confectionery and lager beer. Dulcin, he affirmed, was simply a grade of saccharine, and was therefore classified for duty by similitude.

The General Appraisers completed their removal to the new Appraisers' stores yesterday, but inasmuch as their new quarters are unfurnished, their duties will be practically suspended for a few days. A large portion of the ninth floor has been assigned to the use of the General Appraisers, and each member of the board will have a separate room. In the old Bleecker Street offices three General Appraisers were obliged to occupy one room together. The main boardroom, where public hearings are conducted, is now about four times the size of the old one, and has ample light and ventilation, both of which the old boardroom lacked. Adjoining the boardroom a large office has been set apart for the use of the special counsel for the Government, Mr. W. J. Gibson. His library and staff of assistants will have separate quarters. President Charles H. Ham has a very large corner room overlooking the harbor and the North River.

Fined for Docking a Horse's Tail.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—State Superintendent Edwards of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the assistance of Constables Sager and Higbie, last night succeeded in capturing Henry Banly, a sale stable proprietor on Bridge Street; Daniel Brodner, and William Wilson, who were in the act of docking a horse's tail. Wilson was fined $100 and costs by Justice of the Peace Rapp, and Banly and Brodner were fined $50 each and costs. The tail was produced in court as evidence.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
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GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents
—26 Vesey St.—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Peculiarly Situated Plot Sold—Dealings at Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Francis J. Schnugg has sold an interior plot, 74.11 by 82.1, the northwest corner of which is at a point about 21 feet south of One Hundred and Seventh Street and 175 feet west of Central Park West. The property was acquired by Mr. Schnugg in connection with the purchase of three abutting lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street. The Storrs estate owns the strip, 17 by 175, extending along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, from the corner of Central Park West, and controlling the front opposite the plot sold by Mr. Schnugg. The report that the estate is the buyer in this transaction could not be confirmed. Another complication is added by the fact that Newman Cowen owns a gore 4.6 feet in width at the westerly end and 8 inches at the easterly, extending along the northerly side of the Schnugg plot between it and the Storrs property.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Marietta Wilsey the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 3 East Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5, taken in exchange recently for 37 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Clarence True has sold, through Jesse C. Bennett & Co., the new five-story American basement dwelling 318 West Eighty-first Street, 23 by 60 by 80.

John H. Dye has sold for Maria Brogan the five-story flat 209 West Twenty-first Street, 25 by 98.9; also for a Mr. Stuart, the three-story dwelling 151 West Thirteenth Street, 20 by 103.3.

Jacob Wicks has purchased two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, and will improve them by the erection of five-story flats.

It is reported that H. M. Hall has sold two more of his row of five-story flats on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, between Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 85, a five-story apartment house, and 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a similar apartment house adjoining, 25 by 100, to a Mr. Mintz. The same firm has bought the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Boulevard, 95 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Miles Gearon, for $20,400, the plot, Mott Avenue, east side, 357.4 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, extending to the New York and Harlem Railroad, 25 by 217 by 25.6 by 222.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to William J. Nicklas, for $62,948, the five four-story brick flats 986 to 994 Brook Avenue, 137.11 by 111.6 by 130 by 65.4; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Max Danziger, for $26,422, the five-story brick flat 166 East Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Armido V. Smith, for $12,600, the three-story brick dwelling 104 Edgecombe Avenue, 16.6 by 80.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank, for $66,400, the two five story stone-front flats 16 and 18 West Sixtieth Street, 50 by 100.5.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, at trustee's sale, to A. Kuhn, for $14,800, the four-story brick building 433 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, at executor's sale, to Timothy Donovan, for $690, the plot, Lorillard Street, east side, 150 feet north of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William E. Thorne, for $15,000, the four-story brick dwelling 458 Lexington Avenue, 16.6 by 68; also, in foreclosure, to Joseph P. O'Neill, for $4,200, the two-story brick dwelling 447 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 20 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to John J. Duffy, for $4,250, the two-story brick dwelling 449 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100.11; also, by order of the Sheriff, to William R. Montgomery, for $500, all title of John S. and Florence I. Silver in the four-story stone-front dwelling 24 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 100.8.

Strong & Ireland sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Theresa Schlosser, for $16,200, the five-story brick tenement, 119 Greenwich Avenue, 27.7 by 68.1 by 26.4 by 71.1; also, in partition, to the same plaintiff, for $11,000, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 435 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Boulevard, west side, 15.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25.2 by 137.6 by 26.9 by 146, one and two story old frame buildings.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William F. Clare, referee, 541 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 525 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 79.3, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,714; subject to other mortgages for $24,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Heaton, referee, 545 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 405.1 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 14.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,102; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 1,155 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 100.6 feet east of Tiffany Street, 25 by 91.6 by 25 by 93.3, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,350.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 101.10 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a three-story brick library, 43 by 46; New York Free Circulating Library, owner; James B. Lord of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 87; Jacob Wicks of 67 East Ninety-second Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 43 and 45 Centre Street, for a three-story brick office building, with store, 41 by 47.7 by 32.8; T. J. Donigan of 62 Fulton Street, owner; Otto Loeffler, architect; cost, $7,500.

Washington Square, northeast corner of Macdougal Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 55.6 by 123.4; Mary Chisolm of Morristown, N. J., owner; Thorn & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

Grand Avenue, northeast corner of Buchanan Place, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 37.6; Mary A. Costello of 1,391 Stebbins Avenue, owner; S. A. Dennis, architect; cost, $7,000.

Burnside Avenue, south side, 900 feet east of Aqueduct Avenue, for a two-story frame grand stand, 180 by 36 by 25; John S. White of 20 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; Vaux & Emery, Bible House, architects; cost, $4,000.

Albany Road, south side, 140 feet west of Van Courtlandt Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 30 by 37; Daniel F. Sullivan, owner; Ahnemann & Younkhure, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 78 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 15 by 40; Winslow E. Buzby of 111 Fifth Avenue, owner; McKenzie & Schiff of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 45 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, John C. Tomlinson of 312 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; C. K. Birdsall, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 118 Nassau Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts, Nicholas Espenscheid of 5 Willow Street, Brooklyn, owner; F. H. Minuth, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 222 East Sixty-eighth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, Abraham Englehard, premises, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 228 William Street, to a one-story brick workshop, Rhinelander estate, owner; John B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 574 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel, Herman Gottlieb of 1,043 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 28.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 243.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; William J. Marshall and others to Catharine Dettling.... $6,700
AVENUE A, s e corner of 76th St, 25.6x98x76.7x irregular; Franklin Bien, referee, to John H. Muehler.... 26,000
AVENUE A, e s, 23 ft s of 18th St, 23x75; Hannah Wallach to Maria Brener and others.... 1
BLEECKER ST, 17, n s, 210 ft w of Bowery, 20x65.4x20x63.8; Nicolas Chapins to Adele Longchamp.... 1
BROADWAY, 487, w s, 42.6 ft n of Howard St, 16x75; 68th St, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 75x55.4; Eugene G. Cruger to Meta K. Cruger.... 1
CANNON ST, 67, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 21x100; Joseph Eichner to Henry Brandt.... 1
CLINTON ST, 228, 25x93.6x25x93.5; Hannah Silverstone and another to Isidore Jackson.... 1
GRAND AV, e s, 275 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; Martin Gallagher to Mary E. Carroll.... Nom.
HENRY ST, 309, 23.6x71.4x23.6x72; Asher Salwen and wife to Tillie Fine.... 1
JACKSON AV, e s, 93 ft s of Columbia St, 23.4x133x24x138; Joseph Dillon and wife to John Lalor.... 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 41.11 ft s of 63d St, 19.6x80; Bertha Hess to Bernard Hess.... 1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40.5 ft n of 61st St, 20x80; George M. Harpel and wife to Ann Sturges.... 100
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x80; Jere C. Lyons to Paul Chopak. 18,000
LORILLARD ST, or Place, 38, w s, 113.9 ft n of 187th St, 25x100; Spencer C. Coe to Jonathan Marshall.... 1
LOT 265, map of Section A, Vyse estate; John H. Andrews and wife to William H. Glover.... 1
MONROE ST, 109, 26x100; Michael Fay and others to Meyer Z. Kotzen and another.... 38,000
MONTICELLO AV, w s, 350 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; William D. Buckner to William G. Brown.... 800
MORRIS AV, e s, 58.9 ft n of 151st St, 33.4x70.3; Fritz Wegener to Mary A. McBride.... 1
NORFOLK ST, e s, 72.9 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; James V. McManus to Edward McManus.... 1
ORCHARD ST, 95, w s; Anna Walker and another to Francis L. Adrian.... 23,500
PARK AV, w s, 67.7 ft s of 92d St, 17.3x71; Mary E. Harris to Katharina Freess. 1
RANDALL AV, n e corner of Amundson Av, 25x100; William D. Buckner to Dora Ryland.... 600
RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Sheriff St, 25x81; Daniel and Dorothea Dober to Dora Scheer.... 1
TRINITY AV, 1,052, e s, 351.2 ft n of 165th St, 20x87.6; Ernst Eckert and wife to Hannah B. Lawton.... 125
WASHINGTON AV and Madison Av, e s, Lots 21, 22, 35, 36, 16, and a part of Lots 17, 20, 37, map of Lexington Place, at William's Bridge Depot, 125x200; also Willard Av, n s, Lots 104 and 105, map of Woodlawn Heights, 50x100; Hettie Knox to Mary Clark.... 1
WEST END AV, s e corner of 94th St, 18.5x48x irregular; James W. Crocker to Solomon S. Carvalho.... 2,000
1ST AV, s e corner of 80th St, 27.2x75; Henry Greenebaum to F. W. Kroehle.. 33,750
1ST AV, s e corner of 90th St, 50.8x94x irregular; John Wille and wife to Saint Joseph's Asylum.... 45,000
2D AV, e s, 78.9 ft s of 37th St, 20x78; Esther Leggett, widow, &c., to William H. Tyler.... 15,150
3D ST, w s, 100 ft s of 10th Av, 25x100; Josephine Fuss to Abraham Anderson.... 9,000
3D AV, 1,445, e s, 20x70; Mary Schmidt to John Ringen.... 21,500
3D AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 38th St, 29x95; H. Snowden Marshall to James L. Breese and another.... 40,000
7TH AV, n e corner of 112th St, 201.10 ft to 113th St x100; Edwin B. Stanton to Seaboard Realty Company.... 1
11TH AV, s e corner of 48th St, 25.1x100x22x86.8; William J. Shaw and others to John F. Menke.... 1
11TH AV, w s, 94.10 ft n of 187th St, 94.10x100; John H. Rogan to Alois Gutwillig. 1
11TH ST, n w corner of Avenue A, 105x108, Unionport; Cecile L. M. Crosby to Elsie S. Allison.... 1
11TH ST, n w corner of Avenue A, 105x108, Unionport; Elsie A. Allison to Catharine E. Allison.... 1
14TH ST, n s, part of Lot 147, map of the village of Wakefield; Fritz Yeno, or Zeno, to Peter Lipert and wife.... $1,600
15TH ST, n s, 362.3 ft w of 7th Av, 25x103.3; John J. Clancy to Patrick Reilly. 24,000
15TH ST, n s, 412.3 ft w of 7th Av, 25x103.3; John J. Clancy to Patrick Reilly. 24,000
28TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Margaret Dempsey and others, by guardian, &c., and others to the Church of St. Stephen.... 18,500
41ST ST, 330 East, 16x98.9; Elizabeth C. Brown to William H. L. Lee.... 6,500
43D ST, 309 West, 25x100.4; Henry Steers and others to William F. Newkirk.... 1
48TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Samuel J. Taylor to Emma Taylor.... 1
50TH ST, s s, 21 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x80; George W. Ellis, referee, to Fredericka Katz and another.... 10,000
54TH ST, s s, 163 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Byron L. Strasburger to John S. White.... 1
54TH ST, s s, 163 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Louis Strasburger to Byron L. Strasburger.... 1
69TH ST, 8 East, 55x irregular; Emily T. V. Sloane to Florence A. Burden and others.... 1
72D ST, n s, 550 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Wilhelmine Robertson to John Volz.... 100
78TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Magdalena B. Keller to Morris Weiss... 1
78TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 18.6x102.2; Ann Sturges to George M. Harpel.... 100
78TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Charles Wehle, referee, to Max Danziger. 22,000
80TH ST, n s, 217 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; James F. Malcolm to Michael Hyman.. 1
86TH ST, n s, 181 ft e of 1st Av, 25x90; Fannie Bernstein to Clara Mayer.... 16,500
90TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.8; George Schreiner to Carrie Bock.... 100
93D ST, n s, 117 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.6x54x irregular; Walter E. Harding to Margaret Harding.... 1
94TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.8; Minnie L. Schneider to Rudolph Schneider.... 1
101ST ST, 75 East, 25x75.11; Myer Hellman and another to Charles Dages.... 1
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 75x100.11; Israel O. Blake and wife to Peter Freess.... 1
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Peter Freess to Mary E. Harris.. 1
116TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Ellen Quincy to Patrick Shea. 23,500
117TH ST, s s, 168.9 ft w of 8th Av, 26.3x100.11; Reginald H. Arnold, referee, to James M. McCormick.... 19,000
119TH ST, s s, 390.10 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17.10x100.11; Abraham Anderson and wife to Josephine Fuss.... 8,000
132D ST, 3 East, 20x99.11; Leopold Jonas and wife to William H. Weiher.... Exchange
134TH ST, s w corner of 5th Av, 110x99.11x irregular; Alois Gutwillig and wife to Harry Mintz.... 1
134TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Brown Place, 25x100; William H. Weiher to Leopold Jonas.... Exchange and 1
163D ST, n s, 215 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x173.3; John Hynes to Hannah Hynes.. 1

Recorded Leases.

BRAINERD, Mary E., to Alessandro D. Paoli; 35 and 37 Crosby St, 5 years.... $5,000
CAMMANN, Hermann H., executor, to August Jentz; 401 Greenwich St, 3 years.... $1,100 to 1,200
FINE, Wolf, to Max Cohen; 220 Madison Av, 4 years.... 420
LEDERER, Jacob, and another to Charles Rohrs; 1,671 Avenue A, corner of 88th St, 10 years.... $900 to 1,080
MICHAELIS, Herman, to Karl Schaedler; 613 9th Av, 5 years.... 1,500
SCHLANG, Charles, to Matamora Club; 207 Bowery, 4 years.... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADRIAN, Francis L., to John Finley; 95 Orchard St, 3 years.... $4,000
ALLAN, John, to Enoch C. Bell; s s of 162d St, 264.5 ft w of Elton Av, ½ year. 3,000
BOCK, Carrie, to George Schreiner; 328 East 90th St, 3 years.... 2,000
BURKE, Walter A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50 Greenwich St, 3 years.... 5,000
FINE, Tillie and Harris, to Asher Salwen; 309 Henry St, installments.... 2,250
FIELD, Fanny L., to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors, &c.; e s of Madison Av, 41.2 ft n of 75th St, 3 years.... 5,000
FRANKLIN, Marcus, to Sidney D. Ripley and another, executors, &c.; s w corner of Lexington Av and 93d St, 5 years.... 10,000
FRANKLIN, Marcus, to Sidney D. Ripley and another, executors, &c.; n s of 76th St, 40 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years.... 17,000
FREESS, Peter, to Israel O. Blake; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.. 21,500
GILLEN, John J., to William M. Kingsland; e s of Morningside Av East, 25 ft n of 117th St, 5 years.... 22,000
GILLEN, John J., to Edgar J. Phillips and another; e s of Morningside Av East, 25 ft n of 117th St, demand.... 8,000
HANKINSON, William H., to William V. Simpson, trustee, &c.; 114 West 45th St, 3 years.... 3,500
HERRMAN, Fanny, to Robert J. H. Powel, as trustee; 242 West 130th St, 5 years.... 8,000
HURE, Albert, to H. Koehler & Co.; 2,609 8th Av, leasehold, demand.... 2,000
HYMAN, Michael, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 80th St, 217 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.... 18,000
JACKSON, Isidore, to Hannah Silverstone; e s of Clinton St, 50 ft n of Monroe St, 1 year.... 10,000
JACKSON, Bridget E., to District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith; n w corner of 3d and Wooster Sts, 2 years.... 35,000
KAHLENBERG, Franz, to George J. Schamberger; s s of 160th St, east ½ of Lot 71, map of Village of Melrose, 3 years.... 2,500
KEANE, Charles F., to Elizabeth Betz; 262 West 53d St, 2 years.... 4,500
KOEHLER, Theresa, to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; s s of 75th St, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year.... 25,000
KROEHLE, Frederick W., to Della Garry and others, trustees, &c.; 1,528 1st Av, 5 years.... 20,000
LEE, William H. L., to Eliz C. Brown; 330 East 41st St, 3 years.... 4,500
LIPERT, Peter and Aloina, to Barbara Trumpler; n s of 14th St, part of Lot 147, map of the Village of Wakefield, 5 years.... 1,100
MARSHALL, Jonathan, to Spencer C. Coe; 38 Lorillard St or Place, 5 years.... 4,500
MAYER, Clara, to Fannie Bernstein; n s of 86th St, 181 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years.. 1,000
OGDEN, James W., to Hiram R. and Hannah A. Dater, as trustees, &c.; s s of 161st St, 71 ft e of Eagle Av, 5 years.... 16,000
QUIGLEY, David, to Elizabeth Wright; n s of 144th St, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years.... 3,000
RINGEN, John, to Maria Schmidt; 1,445 3d Av, 5 years.... 5,500
RINGEN, John, to Maria Schmidt; 1,445 3d Av, 5 years.... 12,000
ROHRS, Charles, to George Ehret; 1,671 Avenue A, leasehold, demand.... 23,000
ROSENBLUM, Jacob C. and Florence, to the American Church Building Fund Commission; n s of 129th St, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years.... 12,000
STEINMETZ, Eva, to Austin Kimball and another, trustees; s s of 148th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.... 8,000
STEINMETZ, Eva, to Elizabeth F. R. Laing; s s of 148th St, 140 and 155 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years, (2 mortgages). 16,000
STEINMETZ, Eva, to Joseph A. Cutter; n s of 148th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year.... 1,000
TYLER, William H., to Esther Leggett; e s of 2d Av, 78.9 ft s of 37th St, 3 years. 10,000
WEIHER, William H., to Leopold Jonas; n s of 132d St, 90 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years. 15,000
WHITE, John S., to Byron L. Strasburger; s s of 54th St, 163 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years.... 41,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROSE, Andrew, to Jacob Schmidt....nominal
CATERSON, Robert, to Stacy Reeves & Sons.... 9,725
PEMBROOK, Bertha W., to Clara Bryce.. 7,500
RAABE, H., & Sons, to Jacob Schmidt..nominal
SCHMUCK, Herman, and another, to Adam Glutting, (three mortgages.).... 4,500
SMITH, Andrew W., to Fanny N. B. Andrian.... 8,163
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMpany to National Savings Bank of the City of Albany.... 6,000
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMpany to Lenox Banks.... 3,000
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, trustees, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 9,803
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK to Lyman G. and Joseph B. Bloomingdale, trustees, (two mortgages)....omitted

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 19x100; the Greenwich Savings Bank against Catharine E. Steers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Gray.

WEST END AV, n w corner of 96th St, 25x100; Nettie Schelling against Hannah B. Williams and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Cahn.

WEST HALF OF LOT 86, map of Unionport, Westchester, 50x108; John Boyle against William H. and Elizabeth Hoffman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Banton.

8TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 100x103.6; Elizabeth Power against Jacob S. Cornwell and others, (partition;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

49TH ST, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x75; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against A. Walter Haviland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Frederick W. Meyer against James McBride and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

165TH ST, s s, 155.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x116; Charles Unangst against Albert V. Donellan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

Mechanics' Liens.

CROSS ST, n s, 100 ft e of Minneford Av, City Island, —x—; Samuel H. Booth against George Lane, owner and contractor.... 330
JACKSON AV, 147 to 161; George Spaeth against Louis A. Schneider, owner and contractor.... 200
JACKSON AV, w s, 273.3 ft n of 165th St, 139x87.6; Emil Nikolai against Louis A. Schneider, owner and contractor.... 373
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 76x139.9; John Guilfoyle against George A. Foster, owner and contractor. 49
84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; William L. Morton against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor.... 500
104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100.11; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against Rosa Wiederman, owner; Greater New York Iron Works, contractor.... 150
113TH ST, 40 to 44 West; William D. Grant against Austin & Scannell, owners and contractors.... 310
118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100; William L. Morton against David Cohen, owner and contractor.... 1,200
140TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Alphonso Delea against Jacob D. Butler, owner; Frank Lemon, contractor.... 8
140TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; James Schaffer against Jacob D. Butler, owner, Frank Lemon, contractor.... 6
162D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; James Schaffer against Jacob D. Butler, owner; Frank Lemon, contractor.... 8

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

244—E. M. Galvin et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. E. F. Palmer.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

237—Ray W. Jones, appellant, vs. Patrick Meehan et al.—Argument continued by C. K. Davis for the appellees and concluded by James A. Kellogg for the appellant.

238—Everett Jolly, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted by Robert S. Todd for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the defendant in error.

239—James Johnson, plaintiff in error, vs. George F. Drew.—Submitted by Samuel Y. Finley for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

240—Henry C. King, appellant, vs. Panther Lumber Company et al.—Argued by Maynard F. Stiles for the appellant. No counsel appeared for appellees.

120—Frederick W. Fink et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Argued by Albert Comstock for the appellants and by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellee.

117—United States, appellant, vs. M. Salmbier.—Argued by Edwin B. Smith for the appellee and submitted by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellant.

Call for to-day: 149, 241, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250 and 252, 262.

Calendar for Friday, April 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Shipman, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.
32—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Robertson.
39—Haworth vs. Stark.
65—Lillard vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Co.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.

3—Schiffer vs. Trustees of Columbia College.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Fuller vs. Underwood.
3—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
4—Prince vs. Chicago, Mil. & St. P. Ry. Co.
5—Loomis vs. same.
6—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
7—Same vs. Matthai.
8—In re Katz.
9—In re Epinazzolo.
Cases noticed.
11—In re Monaco.
12—In re Epinazzolo.
13—Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co. vs. Stanley Cycle Mfg. Co.
14—Bolles vs. Harper.
15—Lowenfeld vs. Daly.
17—Mason vs. N. Y. Steam Power Co.
18—Hummel vs. Guggenheim.
19—Huber vs. same.
20—Beyer vs. same.
21—Alder vs. same.
22—Reichenbach vs. same.
23—Golby vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 330, 268, 410, 425, 442, 446, 435, 379.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Goldstein vs. Horowitz.
2—Metcalf vs. Moses.
3—Menke vs. Goldmark
4—Willcox vs. Herrman.
5—Corr vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
6—In re Kappock St.
7—Jackel vs. McCormick.
8—Schlosser vs. Schlosser.
9—In re Cronin.
10—Mullins vs. Maillard.
11—In re Barry.
12—Macy vs. Carpenter.
13—Shrier vs. Glueckman.
14—In re Campbell.
15—Henry vs. Hoehn.
16—Corson vs. Corson.
17—In re Lesher.
18—People ex rel. Gunst vs. Police Com'rs.
19—Edwards vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
20—Spohr vs. Steuermann.
21—Rossman vs. Seaver.
22—Schlesinger vs. Gumb
23—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
24—Sloane vs. Sloane.
25—Schmitt vs. Kiesel.
26—Stevens vs. Smith.
27—Hayden vs. Bell.
28—Neufeld vs. Wabash R. R. Co.
29—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
30—Burke vs. Mayor, &c.
31—Greenberg vs. Helmbinder.
32—In re Fox.
33—Gould vs. Edison El. Ill. Co.
34—In re O'Hara.
35—Silkman vs. Place Piano Co.
36—Winkelman vs. Nafew.
37—Buckskin Fibre Co. vs. Am. Fibre Chamois Co.
38—Roosevelt vs. Drayton.
39—Hewitt vs. Hazard.
40—N. Y. Commercial Co. vs. N. Y. Commercial Co., Limited.
41—Clark vs. Mayor, &c.
42—Bloom vs. Sackett.
43—Fleischman vs. Smith
44—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
45—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Material Co.
46—Strauss vs. Silberstein.
47—Bauersdorf vs. Bayer
48—Sparks vs. Johnson.
49—Klousky vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
50—Johnson vs. Pryor.
51—Gilman vs. Gilman.
52—Flynn vs. Spaulding.
53—People, &c., vs. Christ.
54—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Bendheim.
55—In re Graham.
65—Martin vs. Brown.
57—People ex rel. Remsen vs. Sohmer.
58—Campbell vs. Bennett.
59—Arnheim vs. Levy.
60—Rosenthal vs. Blumenthal.
61—Lindenstein vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
62—In re Stratton.
63—Haag vs. Matheson.
64—In re West Side Park
65—In re Dyckman St.
66—Docaigne vs. Docaigne.
67—Mearns vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
68—Husson vs. Husson.
69—Nat. State Bank of Oneida vs. Heiden.
70—Mead vs. Wechning.
71—Savin vs. Savin.
72—Brown vs. Cutting.
73—Schautz vs. Weidenfeld.
74—Hansen vs. Hansen.
75—In re Ryder.
76—Bender vs. Bache.
77—Krieger vs. Krieger.
78—Kastens vs. Met. El. Ry. Co.
79—In re Smith.
80—In re Smith.
81—Nichols vs. Barner.
82—Smith vs. Adams.
83—De Veaux vs. De Veaux.
84—Flemming vs. Brown
85—People ex rel. Dumico vs. Murray.
86—Musgrave vs. Gorham Mfg. Co.
87—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Sturges vs. McCarty.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6669—Barrows vs. Corbin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
1651—Chapins vs. Francex.
6316—Stephan vs. Stephan.
5940—Pugh vs. Danker.
6015—Miller vs. Millar.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6271—Kaufman vs. McLaughlin.
3444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
3502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
3529—Kult vs. Nelson.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6042—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6619—Kulle vs. Black.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6638—Palmer vs. Levy.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
2691—Kukham vs. Bank of America.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6632—West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Shephard.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
13487—Scott vs. Mayor, &c.
10578—Hubbs vs. Williams.
11552—Hall vs. Bloch.
13043—Odell vs. Carroll.
15203—Spellman vs. Muhlfeld.
15204—Same vs. same.
14905—Walker vs. Ulman.
15653—Herzfeld vs. Reinach.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial. Inquests.

5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. Sexton.
9763—Williams vs. Marcks.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII. and X. for trial.

10031—Callaghan vs. Strauss.
10910—Schussler vs. Kretz.
10988—Dermody vs. Halloway.
4258—Saffer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7696—Giebel vs. Elwell.
3014—Same vs. same.
8570—Aldricks vs. Held.
4081—Kinsman vs. Fisk.
8903—Sullivan vs. Ruddell.
7599—Roggenbrodt vs. Haight.
10119—Engel vs. Walter.
8957—Lavenski vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10285—Gibbons vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
10826—Brown vs. White.
10322—Isaacs vs. Emand
10336—Pank vs. Deile.
10368—Leslie vs. Crooks.
10375—Ruellan vs. Stillwell.
10723—Hutchinson vs. Pres., &c., Manhattan Co.
9584—Walter vs. Raymond.
9610—D. Stevenson Bwg Co. vs. Fornabor.
9631—Hodkinson vs. Haight.
9692—MacAlpine vs. Empire Fireproofing Co.
8177—Hausman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5139—Herbst vs. Overbeck.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—At 2 P. M.

1340—Contested will of Charles Barson.
Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles Grandjean.
2—James B. Rice.
3—John Schneibert.
4—Alfred E. Beach.
5—Eward Grosse.
6—Mary Cashin.
7—John Hagan.
8—Mary Kern.
9—William F. Kuhn.
10—Lucy C. Goodnow.
11—Mary E. Gibbons.
12—John Moriarty.
13—John T. Wilson.
14—Louis Grunhut.
15—John Ward.
16—Elliott F. Shepard.
17—Isabelle B. Singer.
18—Julius Wittkowsky.
19—Irene Lillis.
20—Honora Coleman.
21—Emma A. Williams.
22—Philip Stephan.
23—John T. Wilson.
24—Catharine Kolsch.
25—Cornelia Franko.
26—Annie E. Coyle.
27—William H. Wall.
28—Julius Hallgarten.
29—Christian D. Tomworden.
30—Susan J. Dannat.
31—Charles Tuttle.
32—Jane Cowan.
33—James Wallace.
34—James Wallace.

Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
William McCallum,
Carleton Smith.
At 10:30 A. M.
John G. Butler,
Elwood B. Mingay,
Marie Reutter.
Joe Evans,
George G. Haydocks.
At 11 A. M.
Henry Reinmuller.
At 2 P. M.
Mary Ann Storey,
Thomas Deere,
Benjamin F. Raynor.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3678—Patterson vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2400½—Dillon vs. McCutcheon.
3567—Kamermann vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
3383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3306—Gluck vs. same.
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen
4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4548—Wright vs. Fink.

The following cases will not be reached for trial to-day, but if answered "Ready" will be passed for the day:

509—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Co. vs. Carroll.
289—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg.
473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
3788—Pitulkopf vs. Koch.
3781—McCarthy vs. Renwick.
1120—Eisner vs. Grossman.
577—Reed vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4801—Rosenberg vs. Ansbacher.
4802—Mayer vs. same.
526—Wolff vs. Galligan.
500—Brown vs. Crow.
431—Wieler vs. Tamsen
511—Ansorge vs. Schwartz.
543—Jacobson vs. Roos.
525—Phillips vs. Rochholtz.
598—Dume vs. Stone.
3660—Weinberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4401—Neuir vs. Looschen
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
4035—Spiegel vs. Rosenberg.
4921—Lanahan vs. Boera

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herrmann for the People.

1—Jeremiah Dunn.
2—Thomas Mooney, Thomas Long.
3—John O'Hara, Patrick J. Heffron.
4—Bertha Friedman.
5—Henry Bassen.
6—Wm. F. Thompson.
7—John E. B. Doyle.
8—John Dillon.
9—Thomas J. Daniels.
10—James N. Duffy.
11—Gaetano D'Auria.
12—Michael Donelon.
13—William Matthews.
14—John J. Regan.
15—Patrick Doyle, Michael Cunniff.
16—Max H. Kaufman.
17—John W. Darah.
18—Owen McKane, indicted as Richard Roe.
19—Salvatore De Matteo, indicted as David De Matteo.
20—Albert Fink.
21—Fanny Koschnofsky.
22—Sarah A. Loder.

Pleadings.

1—Peter A. Simmons.
2—Edward P. Bostwick, Henry B. Schofield.
3—May Stanley.
4—Benjamin Bross.
5—Frank Lewis.
6—Samuel Smith.
7—William Miller.
8—Diedrich Wilhelm.
9—Sophie Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Greentree vs. Menton—Quintin Corwine. Schmidt vs. Michenfelder—George E. Kent. Pulitzer vs. National Life Association—Daniel O'Connell. Kernochan vs. Hughes—Leon Sanders. Matter of Maurer—James M. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Schulz vs. Kavanagh—James J. Nealis. Olney vs. Beckett—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Mead vs. Fisher—Charles N. Harris.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

225—Yonkers Gazette vs. Jones.
227—Wendel vs. Wendel.
138—Deagriff vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
206—Talmadge vs. Security Co.
207—James vs. Security Co.
208—James vs. Security Co.
228—Walling vs. Cranford.
229—Jones Co. vs Board of Education.
230—McNulty vs. Nassau R. R.
233—Levy vs. Nassau R. R.
234—Hennion vs. Kipp.
230—Gough vs. McGael.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar.—Johnson, J.

433—Acker vs. Dosher Friedman Co.
415—Fougera vs. Fougera.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

2694—Gunther vs. Nassau R. R.
5121—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5192—Coleman vs. Frost.
5222—Barnett vs. Ayres.
3631—Sternberg vs. Bkn., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3993—Earle vs. Matthews
5296—Gray vs. Brooklyn Union Pub. Co.
5298—Weil vs. Solomon.
5317—Smith vs. Outwater.
5314—Boyer vs. Sanford.
5360—Melzer Artistic Co. vs. Mahlstedt.
3490—Malsi vs. Met. St. R. R.
5249—People ex rel. Brymer vs. Gray.
3641—Ambrozzi vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
4876—McCloskey vs. N. Y. and New Jersey Bridge Co.
2676—Punch vs. Nassau R. R.
4094—Non Electric Co. vs. Peabody.
5279—Bowen vs Nassau R. R.
1820—Barrett vs. Hirsh et al.
3918—Kennelly vs. Nassau R. R.
2035—Curran vs. Howard
1724—Chapman vs. Tinsley.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

I, Henry G. Parker, Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Company, do, by direction of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made in a cause wherein Matthew Suydam and others are complainants, and The National Water Tube Boiler Company is defendant, bearing date the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said The National Water Tube Boiler Company to present to and prove before me by oath or affirmation their respective claims and demands against the said company within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 4, 1898.

HENRY G. PARKER,
Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Co.,
New Brunswick, N. J.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Walter Lloyd Smith, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 23d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, lately doing business at No. 99 Warren Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harris & Corwin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 10th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, April 27th, 1898.

CALEB R. TURNER, Assignee.
HARRIS & CORWIN, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap29-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN F. HARTLEY, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, that they are requested to present the claim, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said ELLEN F. HARTLEY, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 30, 1898.

JOHN M. PERRY, Assignee.
ROBERT J. FOX, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New York. a1-1aw6wF&May12

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the first day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson, lately doing business in the City of New York and County of New York under the firm name of James Richardson's Sons, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.

SAMUEL F. SWINBURNE, Assignee.
ap8-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Room 7 County Court House.

Inquest.
189—Nicholas Wilkens vs. W. H. Combs.
602—Claus Lipsius Bwg. Co. vs. Wm. Broker.
553—Hugh O'Brien vs. Bklyn Hghts. R. R.
518—Anno Pohl vs. Louis Goetting.
23—John Curran vs. Louis Ebret.
600—Frederick Kohmeier vs. Nassau El. R. R.
Short Causes.
902—Wenborn, Sumner & Co. vs. Helen Burrows.
808—Buffalo Spring and Gear Co. vs. Louis Kessel.
Call Calendar at 2 P. M.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Held in Room 7, County Court House.

560—John Fraser vs. Coney Isl. & Bklyn. R. R.
561—Mary Ann Fraser vs. Coney Isl. & Bkn R. R.
548—Peter Neuner vs. Solomon Wolff.
551—Catharine King vs. Bkyn. Hgts. R. R. Co
552—John J. King vs. Bkn. Hgts. R. R. Co.
553—Hugh O'Brien vs. Bkn. Hgts. R. R. Co.
518—Anna Pohl vs. Louis Goetting.
23—John Curran vs. Louis Ebret.
600—Frederick Kohmeir vs. Nassau El. R. R.
922—Agatha Reichard vs. Howard Bloomgarden.
506—Terence F. Carey vs. Bklyn. Whf. and Whse. Co.
569—Anna Wilmot vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
507—Nathaniel Lott vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
567—Wm. F. Taylor vs. John J. Breslin.
544—Victor Clera vs. Nassau El. R. R.
625—Foster L. Backus vs. Walter Henry.
626—John Westbay vs. David Roberge.
627—H. Stearns Co. vs. H. E. Levy and another.
628—Everhard Mayer vs. Henry Rustedt.
629—Otto Huber vs. Geo. H. Meine.
630—John Power vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
631—Thomas Hutchinson vs. Ida A. Edge.
632—Anne Kaufman vs. John B. Menville.
633—Karl R. Frohberg vs. Oscar Rothmud.
634—Daniel O'Brien vs. Thomas Hyland.
635—Henry Moeller vs. Louis Rueppel.
637—Eliza J. Kalkenbrenner vs. Sylvester M. Brady.
638—Lilian Otto vs. Niclas De Cesare.
639—Edward Parker vs. George Humphreys.
640—Thomas M. Farley vs. Budweiser Bwg. Co.
641—Thomas Coyne vs. William P. Ruten et al.
642—Christian Best vs. George Knuas.
643—Amelia Jonas vs. Julius Solon.
644—John Larson vs. Margaret Beirekle.
466—Otto Eirick vs. Bkn Heights R. R.
367—Michael Angelo Mercurio vs. Orsalina Di Gennaro.
946—Joseph Power vs. Daniel J. Creem.
947—Joseph Huber vs. Nassau El. R. R.
948—Joseph Huber vs. Nassau El. R. R.
554—Alfred Lakeland vs. John J. White.
581—James Graham vs. Nassau El. R. R.
582—Michael Gilmartin vs. Bklyn. Hgts. R. R.
583—Anna Dikeman vs. Bkyn. City and Newtown.
585—Catherine Schroeder vs. Bkyn., Q. C. & Suburban.
586—Julia Carrayes vs. Nassau El. R. R.
587—Wm. A. Fries vs. Nassau El. R. R.
590—Howard Halstead vs. Bklyn. Hts. R. R.
591—Malcolm C. Anderson vs. Bklyn. Hts. R. R.
592—David Zehnanovitz vs. Bkn. Hts. R. R.
595—Richard Kemp vs. Bklyn. Hts. R. R.
598—Daniel Daly vs. Coney Isl. & Bklyn. R. R.
599—Max Klein vs. Nassau El. R. R.
494—Andrew J. Valentine vs. David H. Valentine.
39—Henry Bielenburg vs. Bkn. Hts. R. R.
556—William Kelly vs. James Campbell.
557—Herman Berghardt vs. Bkn. Hts. R. R.
558—William Love vs. Liebman's Sons.
563—Cornelius McCabe vs. Nassau El. R. R.
564—George Robinson vs. Bkn. Heights. R. R.
568—Abraham Riker vs. City of Brooklyn.
570—Basil N. Karakitsen vs. Coney Isl. & Bkn. R. R.
573—Owen J. Murphy vs. Bkn., Q. C. & Suburban R. R.
574—Mary Sullivan vs. Ann Daly.
576—Catherine Gorman vs. Nas. El. R.R. Co.
577—Wm. Schellhase vs. Chas. Goldback, &c.
579—Josephine O'Neil vs. Phil. A. McLaughlin
462—Patrick Cleary vs. Bkyn. Hts. R. R.
461—Isabella Carr vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
417—Robert Walker vs. Oscar Guilden.
493—Margaret Ryan vs. James Taylor.
428—Nora Murphy vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
482—Aaron E. Peck vs. Benjamin T. Lynch.
483—Anthony Thompson vs. Ernest Ochs.
484—Annie Tomlinson vs. Nas. El. R. R.
487—Wm. H. Nafis vs. Peter Vanderveer.
491—Eugene M. Southwick vs. Nas. Elec. R. R.
496—John Place vs. L. I. R. R.
498—Michael Tobin vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
500—Francis Meyer vs. George Mayer.
503—Henry A. Clausen vs. Peter T. Eiseman.
513—James Goodman vs. Bklyn. Hgts. R. R.
514—Mary Zimbon vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
517—Lavinia Sands vs. William Hawkins.
523—Fredk. Kaiser vs. Wilhelmine Cowen.
527—John Buckley vs. Fulmoth Donovan.
529—Carlos Sanchez vs. Thomas M. Fleming.
530—Ricardo Viamonte vs. Thomas Fleming.
531—Francesco Sarus vs. Bklyn. Hts. R. R.
536—Robert A. Simpson vs. John A. Cook.
538—Marie Sanjono vs. Bklyn. Hgts. R. R.
537—Mary Ray vs. Bkn. Hgts. R. R.
542—Albert Berry vs. Jacob H. Roberts.
371—Max Wohl vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
157—William Maley vs. Bklyn. Hgts. R. R.
555—Edward G. Howe vs. Bkn. Hgts. R. R.
588—Lorita Debitta vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
418—Peter E. Keville vs. Wm. C. Morton.
128—Matthew Meagher vs. Nassau El. R. R.
645—Herman Tietjen vs. John B. Davis.
646—Caskie Harrison vs. Theo. L. Lutkins.
647—Maria Einsele vs. William Kohler.
648—Kate Finn vs. Thos. F. Gray.
649—Rachel Reaf vs. Jennie Schnapier.
650—William G. Graham vs. Adolph Muller.
651—Constitution [illegible] vs. John Griffin.
652—Robert S. [illegible] vs. Nas. El. R. R.
653—Anthony Bosch [illegible] John Brown.
654—Elizabeth [illegible] vs. John [illegible]
655—Chas. R. [illegible] vs. [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

Somerset Inn

[illegible] COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. [illegible] to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New [illegible] L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or [illegible] Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open [illegible] now. Many improvements since [illegible] GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

[illegible]SOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF [illegible] commodious rooms on parlor floor of No. [illegible] Av. will be rented for Summer season [illegible] May 1, or for a year, on moderate [illegible] Breakfast if desired.

[illegible]VATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE [illegible] room, dining room, closets, and adjacent [illegible] two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" [illegible] and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 [illegible]

[illegible] ST., 66 WEST.—Handsome third floor; will [illegible]; fourth floor large room; good cuisine; [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible] APRIL 28TH, 1898—LIBERAL REWARD [illegible] pin of black pearl, set over two leaves of [illegible] Return to Room 16, 2 Wall Street, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

[illegible]MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady [illegible] abroad wishes to find situation for her [illegible]maid and seamstress. Call, Friday, from [illegible] 22 West 46th St.

Cooks.

[illegible]—By young woman as cook in private [illegible] and assist with washing; city reference. [illegible] West 40th St.

Governesses.

[illegible]NESS.—Young English lady, speaks [illegible], as nursery governess and mother's help. [illegible] between 11 and 2, 40 East 36th St.

Housekeepers.

[illegible]KEEPER or CARETAKER.—An English [illegible], widow, aged forty as housekeeper or [illegible]; educated; no family or friends in [illegible] country; salary no object; high references [illegible] English Woman, Box 198 Times Office.

[illegible]KEEPER.—By a young woman, (25,) as [illegible] housekeeper. Townsend, 137 West [illegible] St.

Houseworkers.

[illegible]WORK.—By a competent woman to cook, [illegible] and iron in a small American family; [illegible] to country for Summer; good city [illegible] 210 East 38th St., O'Grady's bell.

Laundresses.

[illegible]DRESS.—By Protestant, first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; private family; [illegible] city reference. G., Box 362, 1,269 Broadway.

[illegible]DRESS.—By first-class laundress by the [illegible] does shirts, collars, cuffs; or do housecleaning. [illegible] Box 34, 240 East 79th St.

Nurses.

[illegible]—By a competent middle-aged German as [illegible] or child's nurse; prefers country; with [illegible] references. Call for two days, L. L., 311 [illegible] 58th St.

[illegible]—Lady wishes to place girl as nurse for children over two years old, or as chambermaid with sewing, or parlormaid. Call three days, [illegible] East 41st St.

Waitresses.

[illegible] or CHAMBERMAID.—By Catholic American girl as either competent waitress or chambermaid; city references. E. C., 17 Scammel St.

[illegible] or CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish waitress or as chambermaid; best references; [illegible] preferred. Carroll, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]CLEANING AND KITCHENWORK IN [illegible] restaurant, or laundry work; best reference. [illegible] 1st Av., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

[illegible]KEEPER.—By a young man; age 24; several years' experience; quick and accurate. H. [illegible], Box 196 Times Office.

Butlers.

[illegible] or VALET.—By Swiss German; single; competent, willing, and obliging; city or country; good references. H. Bucher, 32 West 133d St.

[illegible] and COOK.—Lady desires to secure first-class position for young Englishman and [illegible]; both thoroughly competent. M., Box 2, 1,269 Broadway.

[illegible]—By competent and reliable Swede; best [illegible] references. M., Box 309, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

[illegible]MAN.—By a Swede as coachman; thirty [illegible] experienced driver; family going abroad; [illegible] years' reference last employer; present employer can be seen. Bell, 111 East 75th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—Single; thoroughly experienced; care fine horses, harness, carriages, [illegible], and lawn; milk and be useful; personal references. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMON.—Disengaed on account family going abroad, as first-class coachman; city or country; good city references. J., 442 West [illegible] St., care of Mrs. Smyth.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young, single man; best personal or written reference; city or country. J. K., 152 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 [illegible] St.

Gardeners.

[illegible]NER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing [illegible], flowers, vegetables, under glass and [illegible]. For further information address H., Box 136, New Brunswick, N. J.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Thoroughly experienced in greenhouse and outdoor work; with good reference. H., Box 195 Times Office.

Second Men.

[illegible] MAN or GROOM.—As second man or [illegible] groom by young Englishman; first-class references. W. S., Box 285 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

[illegible]—By English valet; will take care of gentleman's apartments or butler's duties or [illegible] travel; 14 years' references. M. Thomas, [illegible] East 27th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]—In a private family, a first-class cook [illegible] plain laundress. 205 West 57th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]—Third man; Englishman; not under [illegible] feet eight in height; experienced in his [illegible]; good personal references. Apply from [illegible] to 11:30 A. M. at 5 East 26th St.

[illegible]—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New [illegible] paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[illegible]ER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an [illegible] of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate [illegible] City and County of New York, notice is [illegible] given to all persons having claims against [illegible]BETH BARKER, late of the City of New [illegible], deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of [illegible] business, at the office of Richard H. [illegible], their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in [illegible] of New York, on or before the 1st day of [illegible] next.—Dated New York, the eleventh [illegible] February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, [illegible] A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD [illegible]CHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park [illegible] Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

[illegible]ERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an [illegible] of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate [illegible] County of New York, notice is hereby [illegible] to all persons having claims against WILL[illegible] DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New [illegible], deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of [illegible] business, at No. 220 Broadway, being [illegible] office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the [illegible] New York, Borough of Manhattan, on [illegible] the 28th day of September next.—Dated [illegible], the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY [illegible], Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. [illegible], Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. [illegible] mh18-1aw6mF

[illegible], DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of [illegible] John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City [illegible] of New York, notice is hereby given [illegible] persons having claims against DAVID [illegible], late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting [illegible], to wit, at the office of his attorneys, [illegible] Street, in the City of New York, on [illegible] the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated [illegible], the fourth day of November, 1897. [illegible] W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VAN[illegible], CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys [illegible], 2 Wall Street, New York City.

[illegible]RIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate [illegible] and County of New York, notice is [illegible] to all persons having claims against [illegible]SCHABER, late of the City of New [illegible], to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of [illegible], Nos. 11 and 13 William [illegible] of New York, on or before the [illegible] next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] 1897. HENRY SCHAB[illegible] Executors; ANNIE [illegible] BOWERS & SANDS [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28 day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CLARA BONNEFOUX DE REAU and to all persons interested in the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twentieth day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and here to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Wotton, as executor and testamentary Trustee of the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, deceased, and such of you as are cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York, to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Executor and Trustee, 621 Broadway, New York. ap22-1aw6wF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

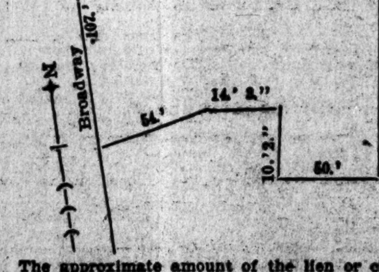
Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances, prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated, at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

[illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY. Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Mosley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing [illegible] acres or thereabouts, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anne M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January [illegible], 1862, in Book No. [illegible] of Deeds at page [illegible], with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page [illegible], and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.

Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.

Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to MAY 4TH, 1898, at same hour and place.

Dated Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, New York, April 5th, 1898.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.

Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against MATTHEW KELLY, ANNIE KELLY, and others, defendants.—Notice of sale.

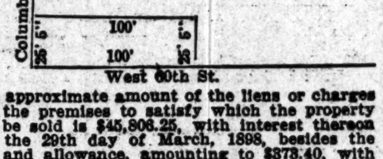
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City, County, and State of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Columbus (formerly known as Ninth) Avenue and West 60th Street, and running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet 5 inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with 60th Street, and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, 25 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of 60th Street, and thence westwardly, along 60th Street, 100 feet to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block 1,113, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The premises to be sold are known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and the following is a diagram thereof:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $45,806.25, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1898, besides the costs and allowance, amounting to $373.40, with interest thereon from April 6th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the referee out of the purchase money, or allowed to the purchaser, is taxes for 1896, $642; taxes for 1897, $630; unpaid water rents for 1897, $98.10, and assessment of July 20th, 1894, $7.12, making an aggregate of $1,372.22, to which should be added the interest on said amounts, respectively.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee.

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FIFTIETH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, New York County.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against BERNARD WALSH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

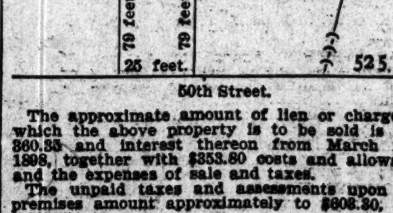
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant five hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, running thence westerly along Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet three inches, thence easterly and parallel with said Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1898.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 541 West 50th Street:



The approximate amount of lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $10,360.35 and interest thereon from March 24th, 1898, together with $353.80 costs and allowance, and the expenses of sale and taxes.

The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $808.30, with interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000 and interest from May 23d, 1895; also a mortgage of $5,000 and interest from May 23d, 1895, and a third mortgage of $4,000 and interest from July 30, 1895.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.

ap8-2aw3wFrSa&ap29

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. [illegible]

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned will sell at public auction, at No. [illegible] Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on May 9th, 1898, at eleven o'clock A. M., a judgment in favor of the undersigned, as receiver, against [illegible] tery, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, amounting to [illegible] hundred and nine and 55-100 dollars, ([illegible];) also the following described articles: [illegible] tables, 3 roll-top desks, 1 mailing table, 8 revolving chairs, 21 side chairs, 1 oak cabinet, 1 scale, 1 rug, 1 mat, and 1 Amberg file and index.

The foregoing sale is made under and in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, directing said sale, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of April, 1898, in the matter of the application of John Mollenhauer and others, a majority of the Directors of the People's Life Insurance Company, for a voluntary dissolution.—Dated April 28, 1898.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY,
Receiver of the People's Life Insurance Company.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

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Uninterrupted Passenger Service
TO

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(Old Point Comfort)

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WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Which are the most interesting points in the country at this time.

Fine Steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

Perform Daily Service.

Through Tickets, Returning by Rail or Water.

For full information apply to Old Dominion Steamship Co., Pier 26 North River, N. Y.; Telephone, No. 1,580 Franklin. W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, Noon	Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon	Kai. W. d. G., June 7, 9 AM
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..Tues., May 10, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, Noon	Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen	Thursday, May 5, 2 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse	Thursday, May 19, 2 P. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai. W. II., Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller......May 21, 2 PM
Fulda......May 7, 2 PM	Werra......May 28, 10 AM
Ems......May 14, 10 AM	Kai. W. II., June 4, 2 PM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, May 7, 4 P M	Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon	Patria, June 4, 4 P M
Palatia, May 21, 4 P M	Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM

Also, S. S. Russia, April 30, 2 P. M.

First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Berlin	May 4	*Chester	May 28
Noordland	May 11	Westernland	June 1
Friesland	May 18	Kensington	June 8
Southwark	May 25	*Berlin	June 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MOBILE	April 30
MASSACHUSETTS	May 7
MANITOBA	May 14
MINNEWASKA	May 21
MOHAWK	May 28

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM	Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM	Campania, May 21, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM	Aurania, May 24, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu	May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu	May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 18, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF CHINA	May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA	May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

WARRIMOO, May 5. AORANGI, June 2

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Algonquin, Fri., Apr. 29	Pawnee, Friday, May 6
Seminole, Tues., May 3	Algonquin, Tues., May 10

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M. Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville, Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, May 4, Noon	Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon	Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon	Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon	Germanic, June 22, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Spaarndam	Saturday, April 30, 10 A. M.
S. S. Werkendam	Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda	April 23	Boadicea	May 14
Victoria	May 7	Alexandra	May 21

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

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"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, Bitt Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Streets, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10.00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

CubaLimited

VIA

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.,
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
AND
PLANT SYSTEM

Lv.	NEW YORK	9.20 A. M.
"	WASHINGTON	3.46 P. M.
"	Richmond	7.30 P. M.
Ar.	Charleston	6.13 A. M.
"	Savannah	8.15 A. M.
"	Tampa	7.55 P. M.
"	Port Tampa	8.30 P. M.
Lv.	Port Tampa	9.00 P. M.

(MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.)

Ar.	Key West	3.00 P. M.

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON TO SHIP'S SIDE AT PORT TAMPA.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL TICKET OFFICES.

J. J. FARNSWORTH, Eastern Pass. Agt., 261 Broadway, New York.

B. W. WRENN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Savannah, Ga.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

THE CITY DEBT QUESTION

Controller Coler Issues a Statement in Regard to the Corporation's Financial Condition.

LIMIT EXCEEDED $50,193,246

More Than Half the Excess Incurred by Consolidation—Many Contracts Must Be Declared Void and Public Improvements Must Be Stopped.

Controller Coler yesterday sent to the Mayor his long-deferred statement of the financial condition of the City of New York. The statement is in a pamphlet of forty-two pages, and shows that, under the decision of the Corporation Counsel that contract obligations must be included in the list of the city's liabilities, the Constitutional debt limit has been exceeded by $50,193,246.40.

Of that total $24,224,846.79 is charged to the former City of New York and the balance, $25,968,399.61, to the various municipalities that became part of the present city on Jan. 1.

At the outset of his report Controller Coler says that no statement was ever issued by the former financial officers of the city to show the indebtedness of the city other than in the amount represented by bonds. The assessed valuation of real estate in the former City of New York on Dec. 31, 1897, was $1,787,186,791, and the net bonded debt, excluding revenue bonds of 1897 and deducting securities held by the sinking fund, was $138,855,361.27, being $39,863,317.83, less than 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation.

By the consolidation effected by the charter there was added to the city territory, of which the assessed valuation of real estate was $675,948,896 and the net bonded indebtedness $91,447,311.81, an excess of the 10 per cent. of $23,852,422.21. The result of consolidation, therefore, was the creation of a city, the net bonded indebtedness of which was $16,010,895.62, less than 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate.

Unpaid Contracts Added.

Under the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Coler's report says the ordinary funded debt statements heretofore issued are wholly insufficient for the purpose of determining the city's debt in relation to its borrowing capacity. To make such determination he finds it necessary to add the balances unpaid on city contracts and all liabilities for lands acquired in condemnation proceedings for parks, street openings, school sites, bridge approaches, &c., as well as a statement of unpaid judgments.

A summary of these figures shows:

	Former City of New York.	Territory Consolidated with Former City of New York.
Net bonded debt	$138,855,361.27	$91,447,311.81
Contract liability	25,122,351.56	1,041,804.74
For lands acquired	37,765,813.06	182,339.72
For judgments	1,200,000.00	891,832.94
	$202,943,525.89	$93,563,289.21
Ten per cent. of assessed valuation of real estate	178,718,679.10	67,594,889.60
Excess over constitutional limit	$24,224,846.79	$25,968,399.61
Aggregate excess for new city on Jan. 1		50,193,246.40

Contract Liability Estimated.

The report says:

The net contract liability of the former city on Dec. 31, 1897, after deducting cash in the city treasury applicable to the payment of contract indebtedness, was $25,122,351.56. This figure may be subject to a very slight increase on account of a few contracts entered into prior to July 15, 1889, where there are unadjusted balances of small amounts withheld from contractors. Adding this amount to the city's net bonded debt, there would still be left a margin within the constitutional limit of indebtedness of the old city of $14,740,968.27. There is yet to be added, however, the city's liability for lands acquired in condemnation proceedings and for unpaid judgments. Contracts chargeable against "appropriation accounts," i. e., to be paid out of moneys raised by annual taxation, have been wholly excluded.

In many of the city's largest contracts the estimated cost is based upon fixed prices for uncertain quantities of work to be performed, such quantities having been estimated by department engineers. This is the case in the two large aqueduct contracts for the Cornell Dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir—i. e., so much a cubic yard for rock excavation and so much for earth. It is manifest that these engineering estimates constitute the only method by which the city's liability can be determined until the completion of the contracts. Past experience shows that the number of cases where contract payments exceed such estimates is largely in excess of the cases where the contrary is true.

In regard to the city's liability for lands acquired in condemnation proceedings, attention should be called to the fact that during the last few years the city has found it convenient to take advantage of certain acts of the Legislature vesting title to property in the city prior to the making and confirmation of reports of Commissioners of Estimate appointed by the courts. By this method speedy possession was obtained of land required for public purposes, whereas otherwise the city could not have entered into possession until the amount of the awards to be paid had been confirmed. Estimates of the value of property differ widely, and only upon the confirmation of the reports of the Commissioners of Estimate can the exact liability be told. In the statements herewith submitted, however, it has been deemed advisable to present the most conservative figures possible, and in most cases the estimates represent values as fixed by the expert appraisers. There are hundreds of separate proceedings pending, upon which interest is running. This interest, computed to Dec. 31, 1897, would probably amount to between one and a half and two millions of dollars.

The several statements herewith submitted show that an estimated liability of the former City of New York on Dec. 31, 1897, for lands condemned in condemnation proceedings where the title had vested prior to that date amounts, without interest, to $37,765,813.06, classified as follows:

For street openings, excluding cost of conducting proceedings	$14,341,853.30
Elm Street widening	5,401,377.00
Parks	6,986,436.72
Watershed proceedings	5,982,408.96
Bridge approaches	1,226,187.78
School sites	652,254.76
Docks	1,675,294.54
Hall of Records	1,500,000.00

Situation Grave, He Says.

In conclusion the report says:

It has not been possible as yet to prepare a statement showing the contract liability of the ninety-six municipal or public corporations or parts thereof consolidated with the former city. Searches now being made by representatives of the Controller bring to light almost daily contracts of which the Finance Department has had no record. It will probably be months before any satisfactory statement can be prepared, but in view of the fact, as above stated, that it has been the almost invariable custom in these public corporations to sell bonds before prosecuting works of public improvement it is not believed that this statement, when prepared, will materially affect the city's financial condition in its relation to constitutional limitations.

It only remains to state that of the foregoing total of $37,765,813.06, representing the estimated liability of the former city for land acquired in condemnation proceedings, more than one-half, or $19,745,230.30, represents the cost of opening and widening streets, which expense is by law chargeable to the "Fund for Street and Park Openings." This fund was created at a time when it was feared that the former city had reached its limit of indebtedness, and its purpose was to provide a method for opening streets which would not require the city to incur indebtedness therefor in excess of its limit. With this in view, the right to an action at law against the city was expressly denied to property owners, which provision of law still exists. The method by which it was intended that the efficiency of the fund should be maintained was to insert in each year's tax levy an amount equal to the difference between the liabilities of the fund as per orders of court and the cash balance thereof, resulting from payments of assessments.

The effect of the law has been somewhat complicated by the laws above referred to, vesting title to lands in the city prior to the confirmation of the reports of the Commissioners appointed to appraise the same. Whether these street opening acts will be held to accomplish the purpose for which they were intended, or whether proceedings taken under them impose an indebtedness on the city within the Constitutional prohibition has not been passed on by the courts. If it should be decided that the peculiar provisions of law regulating proceedings instituted under these acts impose no liability on the city other than that of including certain amounts in the annual budgets, the excess of the indebtedness of the former city on Dec. 31, 1897, would be reduced from $24,224,846.79 to $4,481,616.49.

The gravity of the situation herewith presented can scarcely be exaggerated. During the year 1897 the officials of the city, as constituted prior to Jan. 1, entered into contracts involving many millions. In the case of most of these contracts work had been performed in good faith by contractors in the confidence, hitherto universal, of the entire solvency of the city.

It is manifest, however, that under the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, all contracts entered into by the former city subsequent to the date when that city exceeded its Constitutional limit of indebtedness must be absolutely void. If payments are stopped, as it seems they must be, buildings and public works may be abandoned in such a state of incompletion that deterioration or serious injury and deterioration may result. The hardship to the contractors needs no commentary. My immediate attention will be given to the somewhat difficult task of ascertaining the exact date when the city first exceeded its Constitutional limit of indebtedness, so that I may be able to modify in regard to the contracts thus found to be valid the order which I was impelled to make upon receipt of the Corporation Counsel's opinion, withholding payments on all contracts payable from the proceeds of bonds. What relief, if any, can be granted those contractors who have performed work on invalid contracts is a matter which will, of course, immediately receive the most earnest consideration by the city's official representatives.

Board of Estimate Meeting.

The report was read at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and both the Mayor and Mr. Guggenheimer, the President of the Council, declared themselves unable to understand it fully. Mr. Coler explained that it would take six months to arrive at the exact figures of the contract liability of the city.

"But," said Mr. Guggenheimer, "this is a serious matter for the contractors, and facts and not estimates are what are required."

Mr. Coler said that he had worked very hard on the statement, and that it was impossible, without considerable delay, to get any nearer to the facts in the different municipalities of the present city.

"We do not doubt the amount of labor expended," retorted Mr. Guggenheimer, "but I do not see that we know much more about the matter than we did before the report was issued."

The report was ordered filed, and the Controller instructed to examine the different contracts and divide the legal from the illegal ones. The board appropriated $207,986 to defray the cost of the enrollment under the new primary election law, added $21,450 to the money appropriated for the clerks of the Supreme Court, the City Court, and the Court of General Sessions, and divided $20,000 of excise money among charitable institutions. The increase to the clerks was forced by Section 10 of the charter.

The board will meet again to decide upon the budget of the Board of Education as soon as Gov. Black has acted on the Ahearn bill to increase and regulate the pay of teachers.

Ex-Mayor Strong's Comment.

When a copy of Controller Coler's report was submitted to ex-Mayor Strong he looked at it carefully until he reached this paragraph:

The assessed valuation of real estate in the former City of New York on Dec. 31, 1897, was $1,787,186,791, and the net bonded debt, excluding revenue bonds of 1897 and deducting securities held by the Sinking Fund, was $138,855,361.27, being $39,863,317.83 less than 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation.

He read the statement twice and closed the pamphlet. "That's all we ever claimed," he said. "We kept well within the bonded indebtedness of the city as we understood it. I do not believe that any contracts for city work awarded during my administration will be declared void. We had able men on the Board of Estimate—Scott, Fitch, and Jeroloman—and they saw that we did nothing illegal. I agree with Mr. Coler that the question should be taken to the courts and that a decision be asked promptly in the interests of the contractors."

Edward M. Shepard, who as counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission is interested in the financial liability of the city, declined to discuss the report on the ground that he had not had time to read it, and ex-Controller Fitch was almost as reticent.

"The one vital question raised in the report," said Mr. Fitch, "is the city's liability on contract obligations. Until that question is answered by the courts, a discussion of the financial condition of the city can serve no ends."

Others of the last administration were more outspoken. They declared the report a mass of guesswork not entitled to criticism, and declared that it contained many absolute misstatements of facts. They pointed out that Mr. Coler had held the city liable for the cost of street openings, &c., when, as a matter of fact, that expense was borne by assessment, and the city is to-day drawing 6 per cent. interest on nearly $13,000,000 of assessment indebtedness of property owners above the Harlem.

CONTRACTORS VISIT THE MAYOR.

F. V. Smith Threatened with Death by Unpaid Laborers, He Says.

A delegation of contractors waited upon Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall yesterday and asked him to help them get the money due to them by the city. The delegation was presented by ex-Tax Commissioner Wells and De Witt C. Overbaugh of the North Side Taxpayers' Association.

The Mayor told them he was sorry that he could not do anything for them. He said he had racked his brains to discover some way out of the unpleasant condition in which he found the city's finances, but could not see how a dollar could be raised without violating the law.

F. Vinton Smith of the firm of Thileman & Smith said that last Saturday, when he was trying to pay $5,000 wages to his men with $1,400, somebody fired a bullet that struck the pay box. Investigating the matter, he was informed by some Italian laborers that unless they received all the money due them they would kill him. Mr. Smith declined to see the force of the Mayor's arguments that if the contracts were illegally awarded they must be declared void, and insisted that the work had been ordered by the city, had been completed and accepted by the city, and that consequently it was unfair to delay the payments and ruin the contractors when the money must be paid eventually.

The Mayor said he recognized the hardship of the situation, but was powerless. He advised a visit to Mr. Coler, who alone has power to order payments.

Mr. Coler had left his office for the day when a messenger from the delegation reached there. The delegation represented claims against the city for work done aggregating $350,000, and a total of nearly $3,000,000 on contracts for work now under way.

To Examine Ballot Boxes.

District Attorney Gardiner asked Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to vacate a former order made by him allowing P. A. Siegelstein, the defeated Republican candidate for Alderman in the Eighth Assembly District, to inspect the ballot boxes containing the ballots of the late election. The District Attorney represented Louis Minsky, the Tammany candidate and sitting Alderman. He claimed the former order was contrary to law. Justice Cohen modified his order so as to allow both candidates to inspect the ballots in the presence of Gen. Rodenbough, the Chief of the Bureau of Elections. The return of the canvassers gave Minsky 2,123 votes and Siegelstein 2,074 votes. The latter claims he should have received 2,108 votes and Minsky only 2,089.

Mayor Hoos Names Prof. J. C. Egbert.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday appointed James C. Egbert, Jr., a Director of Education from the Twelfth Ward, in place of Robert Van Cleff, who was appointed a week ago and declined. Mr. Egbert is Professor of Latin at Columbia Institute. He is a Republican, as was Dr. Ulamor Allen, whom he will succeed.

BESTCO

Boys' Clothing Made Right.

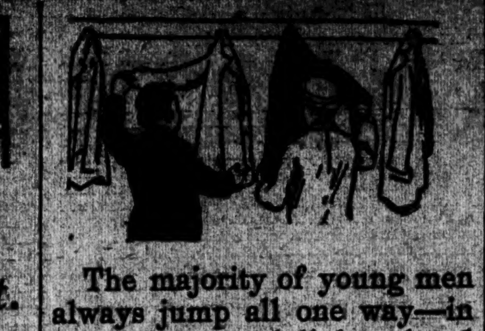
Tailors who divide their time between men and boys cannot possibly impart the peculiar fit and finish to boys' clothing that is given by those in our employ, who make it their exclusive business.

Our clothing has a certain attractiveness about it that is difficult to duplicate, and it costs no more either.

Sailor Suits, $4.95 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

STOUT BOYS need not go to the expense of having their clothes made to order—we can fit them correctly from our stock.

60-62 West 23d St.



The majority of young men always jump all one way—in overcoats toward light colored covert cloths.

But we look out for the minority just as carefully.

Medium dark and black as well as light; rough cloths as well as smooth.

Boys.

So popular is covert cloth for boys' overcoats that the market is glutted with imitations. You can't buy one of the real sort for $3.98.

Our kind cost $8 and stand even boys' abuse.

Shoes.

When you buy your Summer russet shoes, you'd rather buy the latest shape, wouldn't you? Ready here.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONVERSION OF A HORSE.—Charles J. Smith on June 16, 1897, loaned a horse to the firm of Smith & Woolsey, the senior member of which, Malcomb Smith, was his son. Two days previously Albert Hartog had been appointed the firm's receiver. When he went to take possession of the assets there were standing in front of the premises four horses, which Macomb Smith pointed out as the firm's property. Among the horses was the animal which Smith's father had loaned to the firm. Subsequently Mr. Smith made a demand for the return of his horse. The receiver refused to surrender it, although he knew it was the property of Smith, Sr., and his only reason for supposing that ownership was in the firm was that the horse was found among the horses pointed out to him. Thereafter the receiver offered to give up the horse if Smith would sign a paper that he had received from him "one gray horse, claimed by me as my property." This Smith refused to do, and then brought suit in the Sixth District Court for conversion. Judgment given for the plaintiff was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. "It is well settled," Justice Gildersleeve, who gave the opinion, said, "that any unauthorized exercise of dominion over the property of another is a conversion, without regard to the intent with which the act is done, and if the rightful owner has been deprived of his property by some unauthorized act of another assuming dominion or control over it, the latter is liable for conversion. There can be therefore no doubt that the defendant has been guilty of a conversion." Justice Gildersleeve said the horse came lawfully into defendant's possession, and therefore there must have been a demand and refusal. "Of the demand there is no question, but appellant claims that the evidence will not warrant a finding that there was refusal, since defendant tendered the horse back on condition that plaintiff sign the receipt; but upon refusal to do so defendant kept the horse. We do not think that plaintiff was under any obligation to sign this receipt in order to recover his property. The rule is that there must be an absolute denial of the plaintiff's right, or the qualification or excuse must be unreasonable, or made in bad faith. It seems to us that defendant's excuse for not delivering the horse—i. e., the refusal of the plaintiff to sign the receipt—was entirely unreasonable and insufficient."

⁂

IT WAS NOT CONVERSION.—Edward Duffie was under arrangement with William H. Wright and another by which he received from them certain goods from time to time, which he was authorized to sell for their account to customers of his own finding. He had authority also to collect the proceeds of such sales, for which it was his duty to account to them. His compensation was measured by a certain percentage of the profits which accrued from the sales made by him. Wright and his partner sued Duffie in the Eighth District Court for conversion of moneys he had collected, and judgment was awarded in their favor for the full amount. This decision has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court in an opinion by Presiding Justice Beekman. The court holds that the relation of defendant to the plaintiffs was a fiduciary one, and his failure to account for the moneys was a violation of a duty arising out of that relation, but it was not a conversion of the proceeds. "It has been held," the Presiding Justice said, "that where an agent is authorized to sell property and collect the proceeds and refuses or neglects to pay over such proceeds, an action to hold him upon this liability is an ordinary action on contract, and not one for conversion. (61 N. Y., 583.) Such, we think, was the form of action which the plaintiffs should have resorted to upon the facts presented by the record. In such a case, where recovery is had, the plaintiff may also have an execution against the person, provided an order of arrest shall have been previously obtained and executed."

MARITIME BOARD ORGANIZES.

Only Two Committees Chosen, Owing to Absence of the President.

The newly constituted Board of Directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York held its first meeting of the year yesterday for the purpose of organizing.

The committees chosen are: Executive Committee—President Lester W. Beasley, Chairman; John A. Cormack and Wilfred V. Nichols; Finance Committee, Vice President John V. Barnes, Albert Spencer, and George Lockhart.

The appointment of the other committees was deferred because of the absence of the President, who is ill. The old committees will hold over until the appointments are made. Messrs. George S. Baxter of G. S. Baxter & Co., and Lemuel Barrows, Jr., with Castner, Curran & Bullitt, were admitted to membership.

FOUR CHILDREN RUN OVER.

Three Taken to the Hospital and the Driver Arrested.

Charles Spieglefuss, a tinker, of 448 Seventh Avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, for driving over and injuring four school children. The children were Fannie Spicingmeyer, ten years old, of 454 West Thirty-eighth Street, who received a scalp wound; Irene Sisco, thirteen years old, of 450 West Thirty-eighth Street, internally injured; Rose Miley, twelve years old, of 318 West Thirty-eighth Street, bruised about the body; and Emily Schumaker of 450 West Thirty-eighth Street, who received a severe shock.

All the children but the Schumaker girl were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where they are reported to be out of danger, except Irene Sisco. Spieglefuss was held in the West Side Court to await the result of the children's injuries.

Trains to Manhattan Beach.

Trains will be run on the Manhattan Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad next Sunday from Long Island City and Flatbush Avenue station, Brooklyn, stopping at Bedford, Nostrand, Troy, and Utica Avenues. Bicycles will be carried on the trains.

Ball to Aid the Cubans.

The Societa Vespro Siciliano will give a reception and ball in aid of the Cubans to-morrow evening at Webster Hall, East Eleventh Street, near Third Avenue.

The Best is None Too Good for This Emergency.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanatory Underwear

The Proper Underclothing for Army and Navy.

Guards against the injurious effects of dampness and climatic changes. Acknowledged to be the best safeguard against fever and contagious diseases.

Dr. Jaeger's Stomach Bandage

is indispensable in active service.

PRICE, 70c. to $1.00.

Write for illustrated catalogue giving name of our agent in your city.

MAIN RETAIL STORE:
16 West 23d Street
New York

BRANCHES:
166 Broadway
248 West 125th St.

POWDER MILLS IN RUINS

Six Men Killed and Four Injured by an Explosion at the Atlantic Powder Company's Works.

A CARELESS SMOKER BLAMED

Plant Was Seven Miles from Dover, N. J., and Ten Buildings Were Wrecked—It Had Been Running Night and Day for the Government.

EASTON, Penn., April 28.—The town of Dover, in Morris County, N. J., and the country within a radius of twenty miles were startled this afternoon by a series of terrific explosions, the first of which occured at 2:10 o'clock. The explosions occurred in the Atlantic Powder Company's works, and the plant is now a complete mass of ruins. Six workmen were killed and four others were seriously injured, some probably fatally. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

The works were situated in an isolated rough country spot seven miles out from Dover. There were ten buildings in the group, and all have been destroyed. The first explosion occurred in one of the packing houses, caused, it is thought, by a spark from the pipe of a careless smoker. The concussion set off the explosives in another packing house near by. Débris and burning timbers of the wrecked buildings were carried high into the air and fell in a shower over the remaining buildings, setting fire to the main factory, the other five packing houses, and the two shell houses. In a brief time the explosives in these buildings were set off and left death and destruction in their wake.

The works have been running night and day turning out rush orders for the United States Government, and a large amount of ammunition ready for shipment was stored in the packing houses. This, with all other explosives, was completely destroyed. The scene presented at the place was terrible. People who felt the shocks and saw the flames of the burning structures flocked to the place from miles around, but could render no aid to the injured. The people were terrified, and held back in constant fear of other explosions. A few men who were in the buildings managed to escape, and they ran about the country bewildered. They could give no intelligent account of the cause of the explosion. When the wives and relatives of the employes of the factory approached the burning buildings the scene was most heartrending. The women tore their hair and ran about in a pitiable manner. It was near 5 o'clock before the ruins had cooled off sufficiently to be approached, and before the onlookers could be induced to go near the spot. The bodies of the dead were horribly mangled. The heads were missing from some, while here and there lay legless and armless trunks. Many of the injured were cut and maimed so badly that some of them cannot recover. The loss cannot be learned at present.

COURT DECISION ON POKER.

Appellate Division Holds That Young Shirley Johnson Can Recover Value of Jewelry Lost.

Shirley Johnson, eighteen years old, having exhausted his available funds while participating in a poker game at the clubhouse of William Clark, gave the latter a diamond stud, and afterward a ring, the two worth about $200, and then further chips, representing about $27, were forthcoming for him. These were also lost in the game, in which Clark himself participated. Johnson was awarded a judgment in his favor in his suit in the Eighth District Court to recover the value of his jewelry, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Clark swore upon the trial that he never sold poker chips to Johnson, but loaned him actual money to the extent of about $196.90, but Justice Gildersleeve, who gives the decision on appeal, says the trial Justice having found upon abundant evidence in favor of the plaintiff's contention, that finding would not be questioned on appeal.

"There is also a conflict of evidence," the Court said, "as to whether plaintiff asserted that he was of age before defendant allowed him to take part in the game; but upon this point also there is sufficient evidence to uphold the finding of the Justice in plaintiff's favor. Even if the preponderance of testimony on this question were against the plaintiff's contention, and even if we assume that the contract or agreement between plaintiff and defendant was not void in law as a gambling contract, still a fraudulent representation made by an infant in relation to his age to induce another person to enter into a contract with him does not give validity to the contract itself. (N. Y. Building Loan Co. v. Fischer, 23 App. Div., 363.)

"The appellant also raises a point as to the ownership of the jewels by plaintiff, but the evidence is quite clear that the jewels were given to the plaintiff by his brother, with a sort of indefinite understanding that the former was not to part with them. The title to the jewelry is in the plaintiff, and he has a right to maintain the action. We are of opinion that the evidence is abundantly sufficient to support the finding that the arrangement which existed between the parties, in virtue of which the plaintiff delivered to the defendant the jewelry in question, was a gambling contract, and therefore void in law. The jewelry was given as security for or in payment of poker chips, which were lost in a game played in defendant's gambling place, and in which defendant himself took part; and plaintiff is entitled to recover back the value of such jewels. It is well settled that the loser of money by gaming may recover back the amount in an action for money had and received."

H. T. Wagner Charged with Homicide.

Henry T. Wagner of 330 East Twenty-ninth Street was rearrested last night for homicide. He is charged with the death of Herman Goldberg of 80 Norfolk Street, who died last night from injuries received April 25. In his ante-mortem statement Goldberg accused Wagner of assault. Wagner had been arrested pending the result of Goldberg's injuries, but is now held without bail.

Coroner Bausch's Present.

Friends of Coroner Bausch presented him last night with a gold badge of office set with diamonds and valued at $500. Superintendent of Outdoor Poor George Blair made the presentation.

THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

Fire Insurance Rates Almost Entirely Suspended Yesterday Through War.

At an adjourned meeting of the New York Tariff Association, (fire underwriters,) held yesterday, a report of the Executive Committee was unanimously adopted, suspending all rates and commissions in Greater New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, and the outlying territory of the association, except the rates on contents in the congested district, the specific ratings on some 600 individual risks, and the rates on breweries. The rule restricting to 10 per cent. the brokerage on these risks was repealed, leaving the commission at the old figure of 15 per cent.

The Rate Committee was instructed to materially reduce the remaining rates wherever possible.

This wholesale suspension of rates will go into effect at noon to-day, and opens to free competition many thousands of hitherto specifically rated risks. The action is a war measure, which is the necessary result of the constant bad faith of the members and the large recent additions of capital to the local fire insurance field. The rates which have been retained are in most instances so low that their suspension would not cheapen the cost of insurance in any marked degree. The association retains but little save the form of its organization.

Resignations are to be looked for, but no anxiety is felt, as the practical conditions of a rate war exist already.

The general insuring public will gain largely by the action of the companies yesterday. A prominent British manager said last night that the companies might now expect trouble all over the United States, because of the great influence of the New York Tariff Association.

Certain members still maintain that the action of the Continental in remaining outside of all associations was responsible for the present difficulties, but the real troubles have all existed within the limits of the association.

The recent propositions for the regulation of brokerage and the conduct of the branch offices are vitiated by yesterday's action.

If the report of the Executive Committee had not been accepted, nearly all the stronger companies would have resigned, thus destroying the legal form of organization.

Brokers generally were disposed to feel elated yesterday, despite the certain outlook for wholesale cancellations of policies which will be inaugurated.

The association has been in existence for six years, and during that time the profits of the companies have been unparalleled.

The present officers of the association are as follows:

President, Marshall S. Driggs; Vice President, Charles Sewall; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Underhill; General Manager, S. Albert Reed.

Executive Committee—Benoni Lockwood, Chairman; George S. A. Young, John H. Washburn, Mason A. Stone, Edward F. Beddall, George W. Hoyt, and William E. Hutchins.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The troubles in the Nashville Board of Fire Underwriters are reported settled.

The Aetna Indemnity Company of Hartford has been admitted to Ohio and Minnesota.

Dana, Poinier & Company have resigned the Chicago agency of the Howard Insurance Company of Baltimore.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company announces that its policy holders may enlist for one year without being charged an additional premium.

John Rogers, Jr., of St. Paul, committeeman of the National Association of Local Fire Underwriters for Minnesota, is endeavoring to organize a State association.

A London dispatch states that L. F. Hovill, the assistant actuary of the Economic Assurance Company, has resigned to accept a similar position in the National Provident.

The April meeting of the Fire Underwriters (Eastern) Union was held yesterday at the Downtown Association. Practically no business was transacted. Luncheon was served.

The insurance on the plant of C. Heidelberger's Sons, situated at 537 to 541 Manhattan Avenue and 110 to 114 Dupont Street, Brooklyn, which was damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Kings County, $2,500; Continental, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Springfield, $5,000; Orient, $5,000; Lion, $5,000; Scottish Union, and National, $10,000; Sun of London, $2,500; Miller and Maltbie will adjust the loss for the assured.

A meeting has been called for to-day of those fire insurance companies which have signed the agreement to confine the reinsurance of their excess lines to tariff companies. A report will be received from the committee appointed last week to confer with those companies which have not signed. Silas P. Wood will sign the agreement on behalf of the British American Insurance Company of New York. Contracts held by the British American Assurance Company of Toronto and also by the Western of Toronto will expire shortly and will not be renewed.

Favor the Palisades Bill.

The Riparian Commissioners of New Jersey met in Jersey City yesterday to consider the bill passed by the recent Legislature for the protection of the Palisades. Argument in favor of the measure was made by R. Lawrence of the law firm of Babbitt & Lawrence, W. O. Ross, John Wittpen, and John Winterbaum. Gov. Voorhees said that before acting on the bill he would send it to Attorney General Grey for an opinion as to its constitutionality.

Boy Dies from a Face Blow.

Isidor Smark, eight years of age, of 229 Seventh Street, died in the Mount Sinai Hospital, Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday from a hemorrhage. The boy had been struck in the face Saturday, and after he was removed to the hospital the bleeding could not be stopped. The father, who called at the hospital, said he did not care to prosecute the boy who struck his son.

In the Interests of Freedmen.

A public meeting in the interest of the freedmen will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, this evening, under the auspices of the Committee of the Presbytery of New York. Warner Van Norden will preside, and addresses will be made by the Rev. Drs. W. H. Weaver, Wilton Merle Smith, and Maitland Alexander.

Ran Down a Police Captain.

Charles Leighauser, who lives at 318 East Eighty-eighth Street, was fined in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for reckless driving. Wednesday night Leighauser ran down Capt. Hasslocher of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who was riding home on his bicycle on East Eighty-fourth Street. The Captain escaped serious injury, but his wheel was demolished.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Here Are Clothing Values

as you've never known them before. Men everywhere ought to be interested in this event. Broadway's finest clothing manufacturer opens war and turns many thousands of dollars' worth of goods into money. Our clothing man got first notice and scooped in a thousand suits. This manufacturer makes nothing but fine goods. These suits were his standard bearers. They were manufactured to retail at from $15 to $22. The deal we made lets us sell them to you at

TEN SEVENTY-FIVE

a suit. The suits are of fine English worsteds, plaids and overplaids—steel gray diagonals—velour finished cassimeres and fine mixed cheviots. They're as finely tailored as though you gave the order to your merchant tailor. The maker says we're belittling labor to sell these suits so low in price—perhaps he's right. Nevertheless, a thousand appreciative men will thank us for this offering. Come! $15 to $22 suits at $10.75.

THIS SALE IS TOO GOOD TO MISS!

In addition we shall sell men's plain colored serge and cheviot suits, in all sizes, at $8.75
Boys' Double-Breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years; of all wool mixed cheviots in handsome brown checks, made to sell at $3 and $4; at $1.98
Young Men's Long Pant Suits, sizes 14 to 19 years; special $4.98

Selling Starts at 8 This Morning.

Women's Suits and Waists.

Standing room only. It has been that way all week in that great Suit room on the second floor. O'Neill's is headquarters for manufacturers of Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments, and just now things are shaping like a trade cyclone. From the many offers thrown at us we always pick the worthy kinds, and our customers may rest assured that when a bargain is announced in the O'Neill columns it is a bargain. Give us a chance to make good that statement by coming to-day to see.

125 women's suits, not 24 hours from the maker's workrooms, gotten up with the latest fashion fancies, made with the popular fly front shape. The jackets are elegantly lined with taffeta, some of the skirts also silk lined. The suits are made from Serges and improved whipcords. Thank the troublesome times for the bargain; otherwise you'd had to pay $15 to $23 for them. As it is you get your pick for $9.98
The silk waists are worth $6. They come in black, fancy plaids, plain and changeable effects. Of course, the newest styles, and there are only 500 of them to sell. Your choice $3.98

Quick folks'll come after these early—Hadn't you bettter come early, too?

About 24,617⅞ Yards of Silks.

We stop at nothing. While the war scare has locked the doors of many large stores' sample rooms ours are wide open. And what news is more welcome than silk news? We've bought 24,617 7-8 yards of silk—that's all! And the goods are beyond the power of adequate description in cold type. A conception of their beauties from the wealth of colors and elegance of design is easy. But try to make words say what you think!

The sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock in the silk aisle.

Group No. 1—11,218 yards 24-inch Figured Foulards—in a wealth of beautiful colorings—value 95c. yard. Special .... 58c.
Group No. 2—6,315 yards 22-inch Ombre Striped Taffetas—never sold less than $1.25 per yard. While the lot lasts .... 75c.
Group No. 3—2,486 yards of high-class 22-inch Checks and Stripes—both light and dark effects—value $1.25 yard. Special .... 79c.
Group No. 4—3,321 yards 21-inch black Taffeta, in neat small designs, value $1.00 per yard. Special .... 79c.
Group No. 5—One Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy-seven and seven-eighths yards 22-inch black French Taffeta—"C. J. Bonnet" make—value $1.00 per yard. Special .... 75c.

Manufacturers' Sample Lots.

Two Lots—Two Prices—Two Bargains—and mighty good ones at that.

Manufacturers' samples of tapestries and damask suitable for chair coverings and sofa cushions:
50c. kinds at 24c
65c. kinds at 35c
85c. kinds at 43c
1.00 kinds at 49c
1.25 kinds at 73c
1.50 kinds at 98c

Manufacturers' samples of fine bobinettes in lengths from 1½ to 3 yards, 45 inches wide:
Value .... 45c.
On sale to-day .... 18c.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

STOLE AN AMERICAN FLAG.

An Angry Crowd Thought the Thief Was a Spaniard.

A man who said he was James Dunn, and claiming to be an American citizen, was arrested last night and locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station on the charge of stealing an American flag from the home of Thomas Leahy at 350 West Thirty-first Street.

Leahy bought the flag yesterday and paid $7 for it. He saw the thief just as he was placing the banner under his coat, and, with a crowd of angry citizens, gave chase. Policeman Powers caught the fellow after a brief run. The crowd thought the man a Spaniard, and wanted to lynch him. The police say the man's name is Doris, and not Dunn.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. Daniel Frohman .... Manager. Begins 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., 2:15. "A brilliant success."—World. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch. THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. The Biograph, with magnificent War Views, Johnstone Bennett, George W. Leslie, Four Cohans, Mark Murphy, Hayes and Lytton, Fred Valmore, Willett and Thorne. 30 others.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY EVE., MAY 1st. "IN A PERSIAN GARDEN" Grand Orchestra (50) and the original cast. Victor Harris .... Conductor.

EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. Last Days PASSION PLAY Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

14TH ST. THEATRE, n'r 6th Av. Good seats, 50c. "REMEMBER THE MAINE." THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play, THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN. War bulletins read from stage between acts.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2. —LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.— ⁂War Bulletins read from the stage. Next Week—Henry Miller in "The Master."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. Sol Smith Russell, "A Bachelor's Romance." Next Week—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."

OLYMPIA. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c. Last W'k of Primrose & West's Big Minstrel Jubilee.

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Company in ROSEDALE PRICES ALWAYS 25c. and 50c. Next Week—The Crust of Society.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 2 DAYS. THE WHITE HEATHER. Last Matinée Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Manhattan. B'way & 33d. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-mor. WAY DOWN EAST. TUESDAY, MAY 3D, 100TH TIME. SILVER LOVING-CUP SOUVENIRS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT AND Sat. Ev'g, first time, "The Children of the King," with Mme. Sorma and R. Christians. Sat. Mat., last time, "Sunken Bell."

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

Baseball, Polo Gnds, To-morrow, 3:30. Columbia Univ. vs. Univ. of Penn. Adm. 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN THEATRE 42D ST. & 8TH AVE. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2. Tel. 314—38. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. CARMEN 150th Time Mon., May 2. Souvenirs. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $3, $4, $5. Sat. Mat., 25c., 50c. MAY 2—THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

Daly's To-night and To-morrow, (last Times) —LA POUPEE.— Comic Opera with impossible story, by Maurice Ordonneau and Arthur Sturges; Music by Edmond Audran; Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. LAST MAT. TO-MORROW. ⁂Tuesday Next and Every Evening, THE CIRCUS GIRL. with Virginia Earl, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gillman, James Powers, Cyril Scott, &c.

HEALTH EXPOSITION Grand Central Palace, 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. Scores of special features, Army Field Hospital, Bacteriological Station, Man-of-War Sick Bay, Trained Nurses' Exhibit, Model Stable—Live Cattle, Model Poultry House.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA. BIGGER HIT THAN EVER.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE. BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans and New Features.

KNICKERBOCKER, BROADWAY & 38TH. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. MRS. FISKE. IN—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY." AND—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA."

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st. WM. H. CRANE. His Honor THE MAYOR. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. To-morrow. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN THE FIRST VIOLIN

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. THE BOSTONIANS. Last 3 Performances of Robin Hood NEXT MONDAY, THE SERENADE.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last W'k of MONTE CARLO. To-m'w Ngt. 50th & farewell Perf. Souvenirs. May 2d—A new comic opera, "KOREANS."

CASINO! Matinée To-morrow! THE BRILLIANT REVIVAL! THE LADY SLAVEY! Its Greatest Star Cast of Favorites!

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c. MATINEE SATURDAY. 4th week "Au Bain," introducing Adele Ritchie. And 10 New Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB. AQUEDUCT, L. I. Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M. Admission to grand stand and inclosure, [illegible]. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:30 A. M. [illegible] 1:50 P. M. Also Flatbush Av. [illegible]